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••ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Pioneer Stamina Remains

Flandin Deprecates 'Deal'

A Tale for the Scrapbook

¶ **Massachusetts Wayfarers**—"Pioneers" who set out from Ipswich, Mass., last December, are now floating down the Ohio River on handmade barges, nearing Marietta, Ohio. The 36 fur-capped ox-wagon travelers are approximating the journey accomplished by colonists of 1787 who journeyed from New England to Ohio. They've had many an adventure thus far—beset by "Indians" with a Harvard accent; grounded on mud flats—but they're paid better wages for it than were their forbears, for the Government contributes a dollar a day as an inducement to the "pioneers" to re-enact the journey as a Government project. • The question remains whether the Government wishes to prove that Yankees are still rugged or to demonstrate that they are still thrifty.

¶ **Aiding Roosevelt**—Figuratively patting the President on the head, and telling him to come along and be a good boy, Publisher Eleanor Patterson of the Washington Herald advises Mr. Roosevelt that he should set a good example by clearing his mind of "private hates." "You have been a great leader," says she, "and you can be again," but she asks that a moratorium on New Deal objectives be called, until it is demonstrated that the country can foot the bill. Industry, she informs him, should be permitted to go to work in an atmosphere of security. • Hers is a democratic voice. In fact, while a publisher can speak patronizingly to a President, that's democracy!

¶ **Flandin Weighs New Deal**—We find that former Premier Pierre Flandin considers that the New Deal was a mis-deal. Before the French Chamber of Deputies he warns that Socialist Premier Blum's insistence on decree powers is copied from President Roosevelt's "experiment which has failed." But, if comparisons are odorous, the Chamber must have achieved olfactory obliviousness by then, for other speakers had already likened the Premier's program to the Soviet administration, and still others to dictatorial regimes. • The hearing, however, brings out where allegiances lie, for while Flandin's remarks were cheered by the Right and Center groups, they were hooted by the Socialists and Communists.

¶ **Russia's Warning**—The imprisonment of American-born horticulturist, Albert Melville Troyer, by Stalinist purgers, may serve to warn Americans from being drawn under Stalinist authority. Although Troyer relinquished his American citizenship to assume Soviet allegiance, thus surrendering his right to demand action by the State Department in his behalf, his 10-year prison sentence for "counter revolution" serves to emphasize the monotonous recurrence with which Americans who become Soviet citizens are arrested and imprisoned after their contribution to the Communist cause has been made. • The inference of this "routine" may be that so long as one is able to recall high standards attained in capitalist countries, they make unsatisfactory Communists.

¶ **Mrs. Roosevelt's Callers**—Some 50 Negro women call on Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House. They are leaders of their race from different sections of the United States. Their mission is to stimulate interest in lifting the status of Negro women to official posts. Heretofore they have mostly served as messengers and in clerical posts in Washington. Now the visitors ask that Negro women be given posts on the staffs of the Women's Bureau, the Children's Bureau and other agencies where things of concern to Negroes are administered. Mrs. Roosevelt advised them to start their campaign for recognition in their local communities. • She believes that all Americans should be allowed to exercise their rights under the law of the land; insists that the law is color-blind.

¶ **"Joe Hess Day"**—Under that title the Rocky Mountain News, Denver, runs an editorial containing the simple narrative of Joe Hess's experience with the milk of human kindness. Joe Hess came from Germany to Danville, Ind., when he was a lad. He ran a store. He always contributed to worthy causes. He was always ready with a loan when friends were in need. He always gave credit to families in want. People predicted disaster for Joe. In these "hard-hearted times," they said, one couldn't run a business that way and survive. And, sure enough, along came reversals; borrowers couldn't help Joe out; creditors didn't feel like extending long credit to one whose business methods were so "soft." It looked bad; oh, real bad. Joe's store, said local gossip, was on the verge of failure. "What's that? Failure for Joe Hess?" repeated the townspeople—"Let's see!" They collectively went into a huddle and emerged with "Joe Hess Day." On that day they took over Joe's store. Socks sold on that day for $5 and $10 a pair. Other merchandise skyrocketed similarly. No coercion; people flocked in, eager to make purchases at ridiculously high prices. Joe's debtors were consulted, paid up. • A poor business man. But he had something that saw him through.

'Penny Warfare' on Hidden Taxes

Wide World

Students Seek to Show Concealed Cost of Government

Larry Warwick of Wayne, Pa. (Left), and Robert Baumann of Floral Park, Long Island (Right), With $2500 in Cents "Cornered" by Rensselaer Polytechnic Undergraduates in a Plan to Pay for One Fourth of Every Purchase With Copper Coins

TROY, N. Y., April 6 (AP)—Troy's "penny famine" was ended last night as Rensselaer Polytechnic students, after collecting most of the City's supply of cents, began returning them to circulation in protest against "hidden taxes."

The students sallied forth pledged to use the pennies to pay one fourth of the cost of every purchase—which campus leaders said represents the "amount of concealed taxes involved in the manufacture and sale of any commodity."

First to buy a supply of the cents was Dr. William Otis Hotchkiss, President, who asserted he thought it was "laudable for the students to be tax conscious."

The first hint of outside support came from nearby Russell Sage College for Girls, where students called a meeting last night to consider joining the movement. Dr. J. Lawrence Meader, Russell Sage President, said he thought the movement was "a grand idea."

Paris Chamber Backs Blum On Money Powers

PARIS, April 6 (AP)—Premier Léon Blum's demand for emergency powers over France's finances passed its first crucial test today when the Chamber of Deputies after a bitter debate voted approval of his finance bill by the small majority of 60.

The official count of the vote, on which the Socialist Premier had staked his Government, was 310 to 250.

The test reflected continued confidence in the People's Front as a whole and in the Premier in spite of a lukewarm attitude on the part of the Radical Socialists, one of the three major parties supporting him.

The smallness of the majority, however, was viewed in political circles as encouraging the Senate to proceed with its expected rejection of the bill when it votes Friday.

Partial Control of Exchange

The Premier's bill would give the Government power until July 1 to take by decree any action deemed necessary to provide funds for the expanding national defense program, stabilize the franc and protect the national economy.

A tax on capital, a two-year suspension of payments on the national debt, a measure of foreign exchange control and revaluation of the Bank of France's gold are some of the measures contemplated.

The bill, successively termed Marxian, Nazi and Rooseveltian by Opposition speakers, provoked one of the most heated debates in the Chamber for years.

At one point the opposing factions almost came to blows, the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Spanish Premier Takes War Post In Cabinet Shift

MADRID, April 6 (AP)—The Spanish Government was almost completely re-shuffled in Barcelona last night, the most significant change being dismissal of Defense Minister Indalecio Prieto upon whose shoulders has fallen an enormous task during the past 10 months of the civil war.

Premier Juan Negrin remained at the head of the Government, taking over the additional duties of national defense.

Today the Cabinet issued a state-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 7)

New Deal Acts To Force Vote On Merger Bill

Prestige of President and Not Merit of Act Is Big Issue

New Concessions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Administration leaders prepared today to force their watered-down reorganization bill to immediate issue.

More than ever the great legislative battle tended to involve questions of Roosevelt prestige rather than a clean-cut controversy over details of the bill.

Roosevelt supporters offer concessions to opponents in the hope of averting prestige-damaging defeat and have gone far enough to raise the assertion in some quarters that even if the amended bill is passed it may be difficult to carry out extensive reorganization under it.

Opponents Want Delay

Roosevelt opponents, on the other hand, argue more and more that even if the bill has been subjected to misrepresentation (as charged by supporters) this is not the time to pass the measure and disturb public confidence.

Under threat of a roll-call vote, New Deal leaders finally secured unanimous consent today to end general debate with adjournment tonight. The House was thrown into uproar before the agreement was reached, effect of which is to expedite the final vote, now expected this week.

The Administration first attempted to shut off debate after three hours, but Representative Ralph E. Church (R) of Illinois, objected.

Mr. Church also objected to the second unanimous consent request, although Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R) of Mass., Minority whip, tugged at his arm in an effort to dissuade him. He agreed almost immediately, however, to withhold his objection and never renewed it. Confusion immediately broke out at his second objection.

Warning by Leaders

Administration leaders had warned they would force a roll-call vote if they did not effect cloture, and under the circumstances opponents of the bill felt such a vote would succeed and embarrass them. Leaders of the insurgent Demo-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Soviet's Break With Europe: Frontier Is 'No Man's Land'

Stalin Faces East

Second of Six Articles

By Demaree Bess

Moscow Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

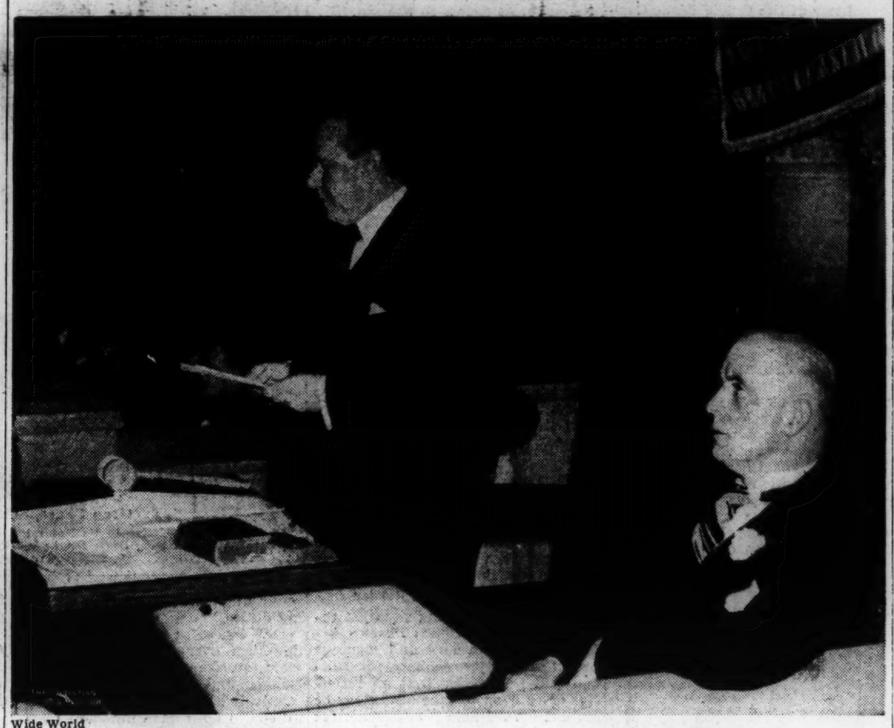
Outwardly, Soviet Russia's foreign policy, so far as it effects Europe, has been unchanged by the virtual civil war which has raged among Soviet Communists since 1936. Moscow still claims to be an ardent supporter of the principle of collective security, based upon membership in the League of Nations and implemented by treaties of mutual assistance with France and Czechoslovakia. Even after Reichsführer Adolf Hitler moved into Austria in March, Moscow repeated assurances of support to Czechoslovakia.

The Stalin Government thus puts up a bold front, hoping that the bluff will work. But Russia's allies and foes are equally aware that the Russian giant has been seriously handicapped by the recent internal conflict. The Soviet military and industrial organization, according to reliable independent sources, has been shaken to its foundations by the fierce internal struggle. The loss of thousands of Russia's best men and women—shot or imprisoned—cannot be replaced in a few weeks or months. Such persons cannot be turned out by the mass production methods to which Stalin is so devoted.

At the same time it is becoming

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

New York Scans State Constitution



Wide World

Judge Frederick E. Crane
President of Convention

Edward J. Flynn
New York Secretary of State

Jurist Opens Sessions at the Albany Capitol

Moderate Course In Charter Change Urged at Albany

By Wyona Dashwood

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 6—Keyed to the approach that "there is no value in change just for the sake of change," New York's eighth constitutional convention was a functioning entity today, geared to an agenda that is expected to write finis to its deliberations by August. The conservative control of the body insures that it will follow a safe middle course that will keep it out of the realm of innovations in government.

Organization business expected to take three days found the 168 members in a mood of acclamation which enabled Chief Judge Frederick E. Crane of the Court of Appeals as presiding officer of the convention to set up the structure for the sessions in a mere 3½ hours yesterday. This even included dividing the body into its Republican and Democratic parts—a matter of re-seating according to party label that groups the 91 Republicans and lone Fusionist on one side of the Chamber and the 76 Democrats on the other after the pattern in the State's two legislative units.

Only in this respect and in the 6-to-3 ratio of first committee appointments did the events of the opening exhibit the partisan aspects that tensely underlie any foregathering in an election year such as this, when each major party sees determining issues at stake.

Appointments Under Way

In the matter of standing committees, there could be no question today, as Judge Crane and a number of his close convention advisers began their study of personnel lists, that the Republican majority will assert the firmest kind of grip on the levers of procedure. This was clearly revealed in appointments to the first four of the 34 standing committees to be named, leading off with the Committees on Rules and on Minor Officers, patronage-dispensing group of the convention. The most practical and experienced of party wheel horses figure in these selections, and the patronage committee consists of six Republicans and three Democrats, with Perley A. Pitcher, majority leader of the convention, Chairman.

Conservative thought is headlined in the Rules Committee membership, which has Judge Crane as a member ex-officio and Joseph A. McGinnies, up-state Old Guard Republican vet-

(Continued on Page 17, Column 1)

City Ballot Reform Urged On Bay State Legislators

An absorbing story of how machine politics can be smashed and democracy triumph over elements that would pervert it was woven today before the Massachusetts Legislative Committee on Cities by Chandler W. Johnson of Cambridge.

As one of the authors of the so-called "Plan E bill," which, if approved by the Legislature, would make the city manager-proportional representation plan of government available to all Massachusetts cities except Boston, Mr. Johnson appeared before the Committee to tell what this modernized form of government has accomplished elsewhere and to urge its adoption in the Bay State.

He was supported by a group of nearly 100 persons who thronged Hearing Room 423 at the Statehouse. Among those favoring the bill were Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican, and State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley, Democrat. Both are members of the Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures which advocated the Plan E bill as a part of their recommendations for improved government in Massachusetts.

Cincinnati Cited

Mr. Johnson told how Cincinnati up to 1925 was in the grip of the Cox-Hynicka machine, and was often held up as an example of a misgoverned city. Then a reform movement gained control.

The reformers were led by students of government and they knew, Mr. Johnson said, why reform administrations had failed so many times in other cities. It was because no adequate provision was made to keep the elections from falling under the domination of machine politicians. Just as soon as public alertness waned, the machines were ready to step in and through padded voting lists and (more often) the split vote technique, they were able to gain control of the city government.

Cincinnati reformers determined not to duplicate this mistake. Proportional representation was called to their attention. It had been worked out by a man named Hare in England and it was advanced as a method of voting whereby the true wishes of the people could be given guaranteed expression in a poll.

Vital to Reform

Mr. Johnson said that proportional representation is now considered the most vital element in the Cincinnati reform, and he commented on the fact that today Cincinnati is held up probably more often than any other American city as a model of good government.

Explaining how proportional representation functions, Mr. Johnson said that it eliminates wards or districts so that candidates are elected at large. A voter indicates his first choice on his ballot and then as many other choices as he desires. A certain quota is set. As soon as any candidate passes this quota on first choice votes, he is declared elected and his remaining ballots are distributed among the second choices indicated on each ballot. A similar procedure is followed from the bottom. As soon as it is seen that a candidate has insufficient votes to be in the running, he is dropped and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Labor Board Orders Inland To Sign Steel Wage Pact

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board ordered an employer for the first time today to sign a contract covering any collective bargaining agreement reached with Labor.

Advancing beyond court-tested precedents in a decision immediately hailed by Labor leaders, the Board told Inland Steel Corporation not only to bargain with C. I. O.'s Steel Workers' Committee but, if an agreement were reached, to put it in writing.

At Chicago, J. L. Block, Executive Vice-President of the Inland Company, said: "Officials of our Company and our attorneys will have to study the decision before we say anything or decide whether the decision is to be appealed."

At Pittsburgh, Philip Murray, S. W. O. C. Chairman, said today that the Labor Board's decision was "complete vindication" of the Union's contention last summer that "collective bargaining in good faith means the signing of a contract."

Expressing hope that the company "will now do the honorable thing" and sign a contract with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee, Mr. Murray said:

"We have always maintained that a refusal to reduce to writing what has been agreed upon in conference is evidence of bad faith. Collective bargaining means more than the mere physical meeting of representatives of unions and industry. It means that both sides must honestly strive to reach an agreement and once an agreement is reached the terms of it must be reduced to paper and signed by both parties."

He declared "that is what over 500 steel companies have done in the past" and added: "Those companies which refuse to sign will have hanging over them at all times the threat of labor troubles."

A written wage-hour agreement had been demanded by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) in last summer's bitterly-fought "Little Steel" strike. If the Courts uphold the Board order, John L. Lewis' union will have won the issue of that industrial struggle.

At the outset of last summer's strife, Inland Steel along with Bethlehem Steel, Republic Steel, and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company, vowed it would never sign a contract with the "irresponsible" Lewis union. The steel makers said they would deal with the S. W. O. C. or any other union representing their employees, but that the Wagner Labor Disputes Act did not require them to sign any agreement that might result from negotiations.

Today, the Board told Inland its refusal to sign was a violation of the Act. This had been the demand of thousands of steel workers who marched out of the mills last May 26.

U.S. Recognizes Reich's Seizure Of Austria In Reluctant Note

Hull Insists That Germany Assumes Debts of Former Nation

Consular Service

Statement Indicates U. S. Aversion to Methods Used in 'Union'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The United States today recognized the German annexation of Austria by two official actions.

It informed the German Government that it expects an assumption by it of all debts of the former Austrian Government to the United States, and to American citizens.

It requested from the German Government the granting of consular status to the personnel of what was formerly the American Legation in Vienna.

Action was taken in the form of two separate notes delivered to the German Government in Berlin today by the American Ambassador. Both notes are dated as of today and signed by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

Reluctance Indicated

But in taking these steps the State Department carefully underlined its reluctance, and the aversion it feels toward the methods by which Austrian Anschluss with Germany was brought about. This feeling was expressed in the following ways:

1. The notes completely ignored the original notice of Anschluss conveyed to this Government by the German Ambassador here. Instead today's action is officially predicated on the notice conveyed to the State Department by Edgar Prochnik, Former Austrian Minister, that his country "had ceased to exist as an independent nation."

2. In the note on debts Secretary Hull stated that the United States "is under the necessity for all practical purposes of accepting what he (Mr. Prochnik) says as a fact and accordingly consideration is being given to the adjustments in its own practices and procedure in various regard which will be necessitated by the change of status of Austria."

3. In the note on consular status for the American mission in Vienna Secretary Hull said that the United States "finds itself under the necessity as a practical measure" of closing its legation.

4. It was carefully explained at the State Department in connection with announcement of the notes that acceptance of the fact of Austrian annexation does not in any sense constitute a departure from the traditional American policies of refusing to recognize territorial changes brought about by armed force.

5. It was further explained authoritatively that the continuation of an American diplomatic mission in Vienna, under the label of consulate instead of legation, will be of unusual importance during coming months in handling the problem of refugee migration resulting from the anti-Semitic attitude of the new regime in Austria.

Action Forced

The words and phrases used in the notes, and the background explanations provided correspondents with the notes, all combine to emphasize that the United States feels itself forced to accept a factual situation, but does so because there is no other way out of the matter, and also with a degree of reluctance which it intends Germany to understand.

The note on consular status for the Vienna mission was brief and so far as machinery is concerned merely requested extension of consular status to five members of the mission.

The note on debts was longer, went into detail on the character and extent of Austrian debts owing this Government and American citizens, and concluded with the following statement:

"This Government will expect that these obligations will be continued to be fully recognized and that service will be continued by the German authorities which have succeeded in control of the means and machinery of payment in Austria. The welfare of numerous American citizens is directly affected, and this Government will appreciate prompt assurances on the subject."

Economics in the News

Glass-Steagall Bill—Provides Small Corporations With Capital as Well as Credit—Recovery of Business Expansion

By H. B. E.

Since last fall it has been said here and elsewhere that recovery should be the No. 1 Reform. Recovery of what? To most persons the word is connected with new jobs, more purchasing power. But in any definition of real recovery the jobs have to be created by private employers and the purchasing power must be produced. The new Glass-Steagall bill, which now awaits presidential signature, is just such a recovery measure. It will broaden the lending powers of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to allow this agency to supply capital as well as credit to deserving business concerns. Thus, added to prospective tax relief, the bill should increase work opportunities; or, in the Texan language of Vice-President Garner, though not applied to this measure, "put fat on the cattle."

Credit and capital are two types of accommodation as different as chalk from cheese. When a bank extends credit to a business, it parts with money in return for some kind of promissory note, accompanied by other documents which would enable the bank to recoup the loan in case the borrower failed to pay up. The collateral might be the title to goods in transit. Thus these loans fulfill the three conditions of credit advances: safety, short maturity and liquidity. When the advance is redeemed, the credit, having done its job, is then extinguished. Capital is altogether different. Say it is required for the building of a new wing in a factory. In most cases the owners will seek to attract the finance by offering the financier a share in the business, as in the case of an issue of common stock. This is not a suitable investment for a bank because the funds lose their identity in plant with a changeable value. The business man goes to the private capitalist for this kind of venture capital.

For credit advances the machinery of the RFC is already available in cases where the would-be borrower cannot obtain such advances from his own bank. Apparently the RFC under the Glass Bill will now share the place of the private capitalist in financing business expansion, or work opportunities. It is a risky business. But Jesse H. Jones' agency, in taking chances with the taxpayers' money, will doubtless apply strict standards in its business investments. The risks, moreover, are worth taking. Two reasons may be cited for authorizing the RFC to go into partnership with business:

(1) The need to show private capitalists an example at a time when they are on strike.

(2) The need to close the gap in the machinery for the provision of capital to small concerns.

At the Little Business Man's Conference there were many complaints of the lack of availability of capital funds. Most of the responsibility for the shortage must be put at the door of new tax laws and investment banking restrictions. Neighborhood capitalists, rather than pay high taxes, are putting their money into tax-exempts; underwriters do not seem to be interested in selling the securities of small concerns; the costs to a small concern of selling stock are now prohibitive. At the conference there seemed nothing more to be said on the subject. Yet the results of recent SEC investigations seem to show that there may be enough warrant for a capital-supplying RFC quite apart from these special difficulties. In recent testimony an SEC spokesman said:

> It is perhaps not surprising that issues so small should encounter difficulties in obtaining reliable investment banking sponsorship. Naturally certain minimum expenses are incurred by bankers regardless of the size of the issue. Therefore the investment banker can afford to charge only 2 per cent or 3 per cent on the sale of a $10,000,000 or $20,000,000 issue, while he must charge, say 8 per cent to 10 per cent on an issue of $500,000 or $1,000,000. Not only is the cost per unit greater, but there are grounds for believing that greater difficulties are encountered in disposing of small issues.

Thus there is a normal handicap against small business. The RFC, presumably, will iron out this disparity, and to that extent will encourage companies in the promotional stage—the hope of full employment—to go ahead, thereby contributing to the fattening of the industrial cattle.

'Dogcatcher' Braves Flood To Save Animals in Pound

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN BERNARDINO, Calif.—Out of the recent flood in this area came many stories of heroic rescue, but one account that almost went unnoticed concerns a city humane officer who found time to remember the animals in his charge.

The police department's most unassuming officer is plain John Smith. His counterpart in many a town is the dogcatcher, but Humane Officer Smith has proved that there is something in a title after all.

Detailed to duty with the rest of the police force, Officer Smith worked long hours rescuing persons marooned on rooftops, trapped in half-submerged automobiles or perched precariously in trees.

When he was relieved Officer Smith did not go home.

He made his way through debris-strewn streets to the city pound, five miles out of town and directly in the path of rising waters.

Lacking a better place, he lodged the animals wet, cold and hungry, in the basement of City Hall and gave them their dinner. Three of them he took home with him.

The next morning Officer Smith issued a general reprieve and set all the dogs free. But in two hours every one of them was back at the City Hall—waiting for lunch.

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New Hopes for Chaco Peace Center on Argentina's Help

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Who Has Just Ended a 20,000-Mile Airplane Survey of Latin America

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Acceptance by Argentina's former President Justo of the honorary presidency of the Chaco Peace Conference gives a favorable impulse to negotiations at a moment when Argentina's influence is vital to rapid settlement.

Such is the hope not only of Ambassador Spruille Braden, United States delegate to the conference, but of others close to the inside story of this conflict which for years has defied final solution.

Officially, the dispute is between Bolivia and Paraguay, two of the Continent's smaller nations, over a jungle and desert area which may or may not contain vast wealth. Yet beneath the Chaco conflict move some of the major currents of high diplomacy in South America.

These deeper issues are intimately related to Argentina's economic and diplomatic position. Argentina borders on the Chaco Boreal, and the natural outlet for oil or other resources of that area is southward through the great drainage basin which converges on Buenos Aires.

Dependence of Paraguay

Paraguay, in turn, finds herself also in a position of economic dependence on Argentina's good will, since Paraguay is surrounded on her southern borders by Argentina. The natural river outlets for her products run in the shape of a two-pronged fork formed by the Parana and Paraguay Rivers, the latter giving direct access to the sea.

Bolivia contends that the frontier claimed by Paraguay in the Chaco Boreal violates Bolivia's historic territory. She also believes there are vast oil resources in the Chaco that should not be allowed to slip out of her hands. On this point there is some doubt, since geologists are not sure the oil reserves come up to Bolivia's expectations.

As for means to exploit the Chaco, Bolivia faces geographic handicaps. Her country lies for the most part on the Altiplano of the central Andes, a plateau from 12,000 to 13,000 feet above the sea, and cut off from the Chaco by ridges up to 18,000 feet or more in height. On the north and east Bolivia drops away into the Amazon drainage basin of Brazil, but the natural outlet for river-borne commerce from the Chaco would run toward Argentina on the south.

One proposal for a pipe line over the Andes has borne no tangible results. The contour of the land turns the Chaco toward the Atlantic instead of toward the Pacific. For this reason Bolivia, like Paraguay, finds herself compelled to reckon with Argentina's position in any final accord on economic bases of peace in the Chaco.

Unpleasantness on Border

There the underlying situation remains while the Chaco Peace Conference enters a new and vigorous period of activity. Ambassador Braden told this writer that an intensive drive is on to take advantage of present favorable circumstances and he hopes it will carry the conference through to success. If this cannot be done, he feels that the situation along the frontier may continue to grow worse, with the prospect of resumption of hostilities. Incidents are multiplying between the troops, incidents of exactly the kind which in the past have led to warfare.

Dr. Carlos Saavedra Lamas, retiring president of the Chaco Peace Conference, also indicated in an interview with the writer and in a statement specially prepared for The Christian Science Monitor that economic interests underlie final settlement in the Chaco.

"It is my idea," he declares, "that this solution should and can be completed with a great co-ordination of reciprocal economic interests, by railroad inter-communication and commercial treaties, already drafted at the termination of my duties."

Dr. Saavedra Lamas expressed optimism over prospects of settlement, stressing the point that both Bolivia and Paraguay now enjoy relatively stable governments. Revolutions in both have hindered negotiations, since for weeks on end one or the other would have no accredited representatives at the conference.

The chief outstanding difficulty concerns fixing of the frontier. Hostilities have been suspended for more than two years, and troops have withdrawn their lines from an irregular zone now separating them. Prisoners have also been repatriated. These represent former triumphs of the conference, on the basis of which Dr. Saavedra Lamas received the Nobel Peace Prize.

Paraguay Holds Territory

Paraguay at the suspension of hostilities had pushed her frontier into territory formerly held by Bolivia, and has shown no disposition to accept a settlement calling for withdrawal. Questions subordinate to that of the frontier are gurantees of security in the Chaco, reduction of excessive effectives, for both sides are reported to have exceeded the limit of 5,000 troops fixed by the peace protocol, and reduction of armaments.

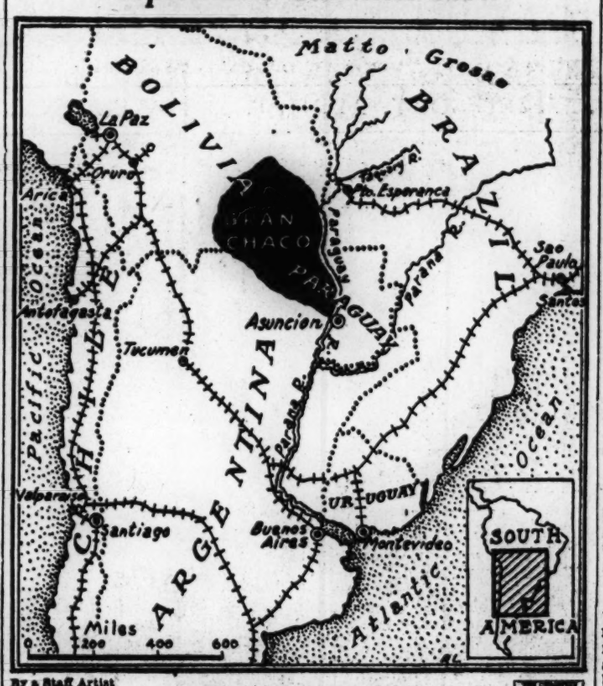
Argentina meanwhile has proposed a new rail line through Villa Montes to Santa Cruz, with a branch line from Camiri to Sucre. If built, this line would have to follow the international road which cuts across territory now occupied by Paraguay. The railroad would be designed to give Bolivia an outlet for oil from the Chaco.

Brazil countered with a proposal to build a Brazilian railroad into the Santa Cruz area. Here echoes can be heard of South American high diplomacy, which tends to line Brazil with Bolivia against the concentration of too much power in the Paraguay-Uraguay-Argentina grouping. But Argentine-Brazilian relations are reported easier than for some time, and this factor should work toward a Chaco settlement.

The international road referred to above has an important bearing on peace. It runs for 72 kilometers through territory formerly held by Bolivia, but now under Paraguay. Bolivian soldiers have to cross this 72 kilometers when they want to reach the southern part of their line, because the road is the only means of access along a rugged range of hills.

Incidents have increased of late between the troops, and the Chaco Peace Conference is exerting itself to reach a final accord and safeguard the gains made to this point.

Diplomatic Currents Flow



By a Staff Artist

Gran Chaco, Subject of Dispute

Map Shows Its Relation to Its Natural Waterway Outlets Southward Through Argentina, an Area Long Contested by Bolivia and Paraguay, but Stirring Argentine Diplomatic Currents as Well

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Inland Steel Ordered to Deal With C. I. O.

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The Labor Relations Board ordered the Inland Steel Corporation today to deal with the Steel Workers Organizing Committee (C. I. O.) and to sign a wage and hour contract if they reach an agreement.

If the company complies with the order, the John L. Lewis union will have won by Labor Board action what it lost in a long and bitterly fought strike last summer.

The Board expected the company to test the order in court, however.

The Inland Corporation strike at Indiana Harbor, Ind., and Chicago Heights, Ill., starting last May 26 and ending July 1, was part of the "Little Steel" strike that also involved the Republic Steel Corporation, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company.

The steel companies said they would deal with the Lewis union but would not sign contracts. The Wagner Labor Disputes Act did not require signed contracts, they said, terming the S. W. O. C. and its parent C. I. O. "irresponsible."

The Board overruled both contentions in the Inland case.

"An employer is not privileged to deny collective bargaining to the representatives of his employees merely because he views the representatives as irresponsible," the board said.

Irrelevant

"And the alleged irresponsibility is likewise irrelevant in determining whether he must embody understandings in a written agreement."

As for the signed agreement, the Board said, in part:

"It is, of course, true that the act does not require an employer to agree with the representatives of his employees upon any particular terms.

"If honest and sincere bargaining efforts fail to produce an understanding on the questions at issue, nothing in the act makes illegal failure of the employer to capitulate to the demands placed upon him. . . .

"However, the precise question before us is a different one. It is whether a refusal to embody, in a signed agreement, any understandings that may be reached constitutes a failure to bargain collectively."

The Board pointed out it had held in a previous decision that the employer must make an agreement with the representatives of his employees if they had reached an understanding.

"It is true that in the present case there was never any actual negotiation of terms," the Board said. "The S. W. O. C. representatives expressed to the respondent their confidence that any differences as to terms could be satisfactorily ironed out, but the respondent's (Inland Steel) flat refusal to enter into any written agreement with the S. W. O. C. broke up the negotiations before they had fairly gotten underway.

No Distinction

"We see no distinction between a refusal to embody in an agreement understandings already reached and an announcement at the outset that an agreement is out of the question, whatever understandings may be reached.

"If one is a violation of the act, the other is likewise.

"In addition, from the viewpoint of harmonious and co-operative labor relations, as well as of business practice, the importance of reducing collective agreements to writing is obvious. The respondent can advance no reasons for refusing to conform to this practice except those solely anti-union in character. . . .

"We find that by announcing its refusal to enter into a signed agreement, the respondent refused to bargain collectively with the S. W. O. C. and thereby engaged in an unfair labor practice."

The Board also ordered the company to withdraw all recognition from the Steel Workers Independent Union, Inc., which the Board said the company had "unlawfully sponsored and supported," and to post compliance notices in its plants for 30 days.

Relief: N. Y. to Restore Cuts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—The 10 per cent cut in relief of the unemployed will be rescinded immediately, it was announced by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia today following the enactment by the City Council and the Board of Estimate yesterday of the full program of new levies proposed by the Mayor to increase the city's relief fund by close to $10,000,000.

After the 3 per cent tax on the gross receipts of conduit companies and the slash in exemptions on the gross receipts of business houses from $15,000 down to $10,000 had been approved by the Council, it then proceeded to tax each package of 20 or less cigarettes 1 cent and cartons containing 10 packages sold as a unit 4 cents; to assess a levy of 3 cents on receipts for every sale of gas, electricity, refrigeration, steam, telephone and telegraph service of more than $1.50, and a tax of 3 per cent on all restaurant and hotel meal checks, wine, liquors and mixed drinks, with beer and other malt beverages exempted.

The cigarette tax is estimated to yield $3,000,000; the utility tax, $3,000,000; the meals and liquor tax, $1,000,000; the conduit tax, $250,000, and the business tax, $2,000,000.

"The only reason for these new taxes is the fact that the State took two thirds of our utility tax, which amounted to about $12,000,000 a year," Henry H. Curran, deputy mayor, said. "They are not La Guardia taxes, but Lehman taxes; they are not city taxes, but State taxes."

Authority for the city to make these levies was contained in a bill extending the city's emergency taxing power to July 1, 1938, signed by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman in Albany Monday night.

The new measures will go into operation next Monday. This allows for the five-day period in which they must be advertised in the City Record. After holding public hearings on the bills, the Mayor will sign them and make them effective.

The bill by Majority Leader B. Charney Vladeck (American Labor Party) providing for a levy of 1-150th of 1 per cent on the gross income of banks was laid over by the council for one week.

Keystone Oil Inquiry Held Unconstitutional

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6 (AP)—A legislative inquiry to determine whether Pennsylvania's rich oil industry should be brought under State regulation was ruled unconstitutional today by the Dauphin County Court. Judge John E. Fox held that the 1937 Legislature should have created the five-man investigating commission through passage of a bill instead of adopting a joint resolution.

Marco Polo 'Visits' New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—The ancient East and modern West are meeting in a novel exhibition depicting what industry has made of the wonders that impressed Marco Polo on his Oriental travels, more than six centuries ago. The display is arranged against a brilliant scarlet and gold background of a Chinese garden scene at the New York Museum of Science and Industry.

Quaint old Chinese fans—the only method known for keeping cool when Marco Polo paid his visit to the East—contrast with modern air conditioning; Chinese silken materials fashioned by hand into colorful wearing apparel shimmer beside modern rayon garments; while a miniature coal mine in operation offers a glimpse of how far mining has progressed since Polo marveled over "stones that burn."

Modern clocks and astronomical and other instruments indicate the advances made since the days when the Chinese figured out the compass and primitive time-keeping devices. The oldest astronomical observatory in the world, erected in Peking in 1279 and visited by Polo in 1292, is pictured in a display contrasting ancient conceptions of the heavens, with modern astronomy.

Centuries-old Chinese ornaments, figurines and other articles, ancient coins of the period, curious pieces of jade and amber, and musk add appropriate color to the scene.

A strolling puppet show of the type frequently seen by Marco Polo on the streets of China contributes still another touch of atmosphere. Constructed from records of the period, the miniature theater is carried about on the shoulders of a hidden puppeteer, who walks about, staging authentic Oriental drama at intervals with a tiny Chinese Princess, a Coolie, an Irate Parent, a Fearsome Dragon and other figures characteristic of the street shows which served the Chinese of Marco Polo's day in place of moving pictures.

In striking contrast to this primitive form of entertainment, visitors to the Museum's Marco Polo Exhibition are given a "close-up" of some of the phases of modern motion picture making and screen tests will be given at specified intervals daily for the duration of the exhibition, together with a short daily program of talks on various subjects relating to the making of motion pictures.

Paris Chamber Backs Blum

(Continued from Page 1)

Premier himself having to rush to the floor to separate them.

Right Parties in Opposition

All the Right parties voted against the bill. The Premier's own Socialists, the Communists and most of the Radical Socialists voted for it.

On the Bourse the franc declined somewhat, opening at 32.53 to the dollar and closing at 32.55, compared with yesterday's official closing of 32.28.

In the debate Former Premier Pierre Etienne Flandin, one of the most stalwart opponents of the Premier, attacked his program as "a copy" of President Roosevelt's "experiment which has failed."

The Rightist Party Deputy, first in the Chamber debate to compare the financial and economic powers sought by M. Blum with President Roosevelt's New Deal measures, said:

"The American experiment must show us that the controlled economy the Premier proposes will not work."

M. Flandin asserted that M. Blum's decree measures meant "inflation—whether we consider it camouflaged inflation or franc inflation, it remains inflation."

Political tension was increased by a spread of strikes, several thousand workers joining the 30,000 already out. Metal workers quit in several Paris district plants. The Rosengart Automobile Works was occupied by pickets after 2,200 had struck, demanding pay increases and a new collective bargaining contract.

House Nears Merger Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

cratic-Republican coalition supported the unanimous consent request accordingly.

Amendments will be considered tomorrow, under the agreement, embodying New Deal concessions.

Chief concession offered by the Administration is the right of Congress by simple majority to veto any presidential reorganization of agencies or bureaus. When this amendment was first offered in the Senate by Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana, New Deal leaders charged it would render extensive reorganization impossible.

Other Administration concessions are exemption of the lobby-loved Veterans Bureau, as well as the Bureau of Education, which is designed to allay sectarian attacks. The Administration may also abandon the one-man Civil Service administrator, and retain the present Commission.

Yesterday crowds again filled galleries and spontaneous outbursts of applause frequently greeted attacks on the measure despite warnings from the chair. Opponents asserted they were winning recruits.

The argument that whatever the merits of the bill, it is not the time to take it up now, was presented by Representative Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, minority leader.

"Even if the bill were all right I maintain that it should not be passed at this time," he contended. "Nothing should be done that raises the issue of concentration of power in Washington. We are in the greatest depression we have ever known. We have gone beyond 1932."

Mr. Snell argued that the nation is looking to Congress for relief, and that "not a single thing had been done to encourage the businessman, big or small."

"Just pass the bill," he said, "and you will pretty near crush the hope of the American people for relief at the present time."

Practically all the time yesterday was taken up by opponents of the measure. Representative Michael J. Stack (D) of Pennsylvania, a native of Ireland, explained that he knew his people were against the program and delivered the most bitter attack yet heard on the subject.

Meanwhile Frank E. Gannett, Rochester, N. Y., publisher and Chairman of the National Committee to Uphold the Constitution, declared attacks made by Representative Warren (D) of North Carolina on his organization were "false and libelous." The latter had accused it of directing propaganda, some of it anonymous, against the bill.

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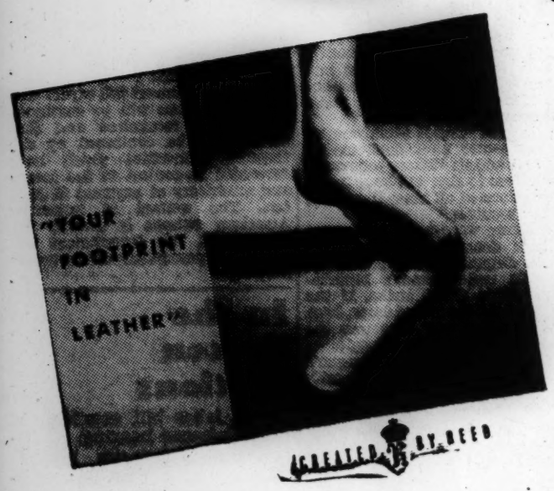

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Hearing Is Asked For Rewriting Of Neutrality Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 5—An open hearing on revision of existing neutrality legislation is urged in a resolution sent to the House Foreign Affairs Committee today by the Committee for Peace Through World Co-operation. The expression of opinion was adopted at an enthusiastic mass meeting in Madison Square Garden here last night.

Presented by Dr. Charles G. Fenwick, Professor of Political Science at Bryn Mawr College, the message urges upon Congress and the Administration revision of the present neutrality legislation "so as to provide for a difference of treatment between the aggressor, treaty-breaking state, and the victim of its unlawful act whenever a distinction between the two can be clearly determined. . . ."

So that the people of the United States may be fully heard on the matter, Dr. Fenwick said, the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives should provide an open hearing upon neutrality legislation bills already introduced in Congress.

Several thousand among the audience of 12,000 attending the rally pledged their support in sending Representative Sam D. McReynolds (D) of Tennessee, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, a barrage of telegrams in support of the resolution.

Many of the audience apparently were members of trade union, radical and religious groups. The Rt. Rev. G. Ashton Oldham, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of Albany, presided.

An address by Dr. Harry F. Ward, Professor of Christian Ethics in Union Theological Seminary, evoked applause when President Roosevelt was asked to withdraw a proclamation making the Neutrality Act effective in the Spanish Civil War.

Nonprofit Plan Thrives

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — In eight months the Page County Co-operative Lime Association, which began operations entirely on borrowed capital, has paid off more than $2,000 indebtedness, operated 20 hours a day, employing 22 men, and has increased its business to the extent that a shortage plant is necessary, according to a report made at the annual meeting. The organization, a non-profit one, has sold about 5,000 tons of lime to farmers.

A Sentinel of the Sea

Barbara Green, Brooklyn, N. Y. "Between the Hedgerows"

Exhibit by Barbara Green, Brooklyn, N. Y., at the National Salon of Photography at San Antonio, Texas

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Of 700 prints submitted to the jury of selection for this year's annual National Salon of Photography, held in late March under the auspices of the San Antonio Pictorial Camera Club, 167 were chosen for exhibit in Witte Museum here. No awards were made, the honor of having pictures accepted for hanging being deemed sufficient, according to Claude B. Aniol, head of the club.

Pioneering in School Radio Begun by Cleveland Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Granting of authority by the Federal Radio Commission for the operation by the Cleveland Public Schools of a full-time radio station opens the way for important experimental work that is expected to point the way to wide use of the radio in public school education. Cleveland, which already has set about establishing the facilities, will have the first school-owned radio station of its kind in the country, and will serve as a testing ground for this new educational development. The system will be ready at the beginning of the next school term, according to present plans.

New ideas in adapting radio to public school instruction and administration are to be tried out. These will go far beyond anything hitherto attempted by school systems in this rapidly-developing educational medium.

Broadcasting is to be done by the schools' own radio staff direct from the Board of Education Building here, where the studio will be located. By having its own station for exclusive use every hour of the day, without any of the limitations of a commercial studio, the Cleveland school system will be in the position of acting as a proving ground for school radio techniques.

Grant of $42,000 Received

This new local "school of the air," as it has been termed, is made possible by a recent grant of $42,000 which the General Education Board in New York City made to the Cleveland schools for radio experimentation. In making the grant, the board recognized significant experimental work which Cleveland already had done in educational broadcasting, and decided to aid further efforts along this line in the hope that what is learned in Cleveland will be useful to educators everywhere.

Some of the contemplated experiments, beyond those that will be fitted into the teaching of the regular school curriculum, are the following:

News of the day: It is planned to conduct news broadcasts specially prepared for pupils in junior and senior high schools.

Special broadcasts for pre-school-age children: School officials here believe that the first five years of a child's life are so vital in an educational sense that important work can be done through broadcasts that will help the child in his reading and playing and social adaptations, leading up to his entrance into the classroom.

Special Programs Planned

Extra-curricular broadcasts: Special programs are contemplated as a means of furthering the work of such school organizations as travel clubs, French clubs, dramatic groups, nature clubs and musical clubs.

Dramatized school lessons: Cleveland expects to develop this use of radio in the public schools beyond anything attempted elsewhere. It is planned to experiment first with dramatization in such subjects as history and geography.

Programs for parents: School officials see possibilities in programs which would bring the parent into closer relationship and co-operation with the school and the efforts being made there in his child's behalf.

Supervision and administration: Almost unlimited opportunities are seen in making use of radio in the work of the supervisory and administrative staff. With the schools' own radio system in operation, it will be possible for supervisors to talk to all their teachers at once.

Special events broadcasts: Radio programs are contemplated for such events as Arbor Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Christmas, and Thanksgiving, with all the pupils in the system listening in.

Wide Range of Subjects

Greatest emphasis at the outset will be on extending the use of radio in regular classroom work, adapting it to the teaching of subject matter in the school curriculum. Some of the subjects already planned for inclusion in the radio schedule next fall are music, safety, arithmetic, natural science, health, geography, handicraft, history, spelling, art, handwriting and English. More are expected to be added by the time the system is ready for operation. Kindergarten and first grade not now included in the radio schedule, will have programs.

Receiving sets will be installed in all the schools in such a manner that they can be hooked up with public address systems. The sets will be of the crystal-controlled type which are said to be more effective with ultra-high frequencies.

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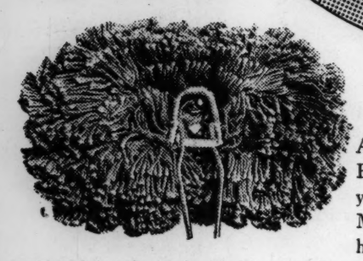

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Ancient New Deal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Two thousand years ago China had its own New Deal. So declared O. Martin Wilbur, curator of Chinese archaeology and ethnology at Field Museum of Natural History, before the Midwest Branch of the American Oriental Society at the University of Chicago, April 2.

This ancient political regime, Mr. Wilbur said, was set up by a Prime Minister named Wang Mang, who had himself made Emperor in the year A. D. 9. His social experiments included: Nationalization and equal distribution of land; government monopolies and the manufacture of salt and iron; control of mines and other natural resources; aid to farmers by agricultural price control through government buying of excess crops in good years, and through storage in government granaries for sale in bad years, and government loans to business for productive enterprises at moderate rates of interest.

Noise Ban Fails

TORONTO (CP) — Toronto's effort to stamp out "unnecessary noise" has failed. The Ontario Legislature Private Bills Committee eliminated a clause in a city bill seeking validation of its noise-regulation by-law.

Samples of what the invalidated by-law called unnecessary noises: Any sound made by any animal or bird which disturbs the peace, quiet, comfort or repose of any individual in the neighborhood; the grating, grinding or rattling noise or sound caused by a condition of disrepair or maladjustment of any motor vehicle, motorcycle or other vehicle whatsoever or part thereof.

A Slight Delay

CHICAGO (AP)—Lotus plants are growing at the Field Museum of Natural History from seeds estimated to be between 300 and 500 years old.

The seeds were brought to light after they had been buried in a peat bed in Southern Manchuria for several centuries. They were sent to the laboratories here, softened by immersion in diluted sulphuric acid and placed in water.

Dr. B. E. Dahlgren, chief curator of botany, claimed the deferred growth was a record in delayed germination.

Rhymes and Safety

NEW YORK (AP)—Rhyme-conscious Manhattan police are bringing Mother Goose up to date in a new safety campaign.

Here's the department's prize poetic effort—inscribed on a sign in a children's playground:

"Humpty Dumpty crossed against the light.
Humpty Dumpty had a great fright.
All the king's horses and all the king's men,
Couldn't get him to cross against the light again."

The Policeman's Lot

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah (AP)—Police are brushing up on etiquette.

Chief William Webb has decreed that on May 1 officers are to begin wearing white gloves because "they command attention and give the officer more self-respect."

A Lasting Paint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—The secret of making imperishable paint belonged to the old Sheepeater Indian tribe, declare local authorities on Indian research who recently returned from a trip to the tribe's former haunts in the middle fork of the Salmon River in Idaho.

Anyone traveling up this canyon will notice a number of Indian writings and drawings on overhanging cliffs along the trail. What form of paint the Indians used is not known, but it cannot be washed off the rock, because the paint has penetrated the rock to a depth of from one-sixteenth to one-eighth of an inch. At the big bend of the middle fork are a number of depressions eight to 10 feet across and rimmed with rock. These circles are believed to be where the Sheepeaters pitched their teepees.

Quotes From Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, April 6

Representative Clifton A. Woodrum (D) of Virginia: With the Secretary of Welfare enthroned in a Cabinet position, armed and fortified with all of the influence and prestige that such a position carries, the Federal Government would be in the relief business for keeps.

Rights of Petition

Representative Bruce Barton (R) of New York: In the present disturbed state of public opinion the Congress can well afford to give dramatic assurance to the country that the right of petition is still sacred and secure.

No Monument

Representative Joseph P. Wolcott (R) of Michigan: This is no time to authorize the expenditure of $50,000 to erect a monument to any man, no matter how famous he may be. (Mr. Wolcott was speaking of a monument to the memory of Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston.)

Praise for RFC

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York: We on this side believe that the RFC has done more to stabilize industry than all of the panaceas, expedients, and costly experiments of the New Deal combined.

Democrat Replies

Representative Byron B. Harlan (D) of Ohio: The same agitators who now tell you Roosevelt is a dictator, if they defeat this reorganization, next fall will point to that defeat and tell you the Democratic Party is devoid of leadership.

CCC 'Monument'

Representative Jed Johnson (D) of Oklahoma: The CCC will shine as one of the brightest and most worthwhile activities promulgated by the Administration of President Roosevelt. (Applause.)

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Japan-Soviet Border Threat Adds to Crisis in Far East

TOKYO, April 6 (AP)—Authoritative quarters here and in Manchukuo today expressed belief that Soviet Russia not only is lending military aid to China but also is preparing for an effort to recapture disputed islands in the Amur River seized by Japanese forces last June.

Japanese dispatches from Hsinking, capital of Manchukuo, connected the vigorous protest delivered at Moscow Monday against alleged Soviet help for China with fears of new trouble on the Amur boundary between Soviet Siberia and Manchukuo, Japan's protectorate.

Informed circles here interpreted the protest, which Maxim Litvinoff, Commissar of Foreign Affairs, rejected, as an indirect warning against any moves on the frontier.

Japan Alarmed

Here and in Hsinking anxiety was expressed lest Russia take advantage of the spring thaw, now beginning, and the Japanese Army's preoccupation with the war in China, and try to resume possession of the Amur Islands, held by Manchukuo since the armed clash of last June 30.

The foreign office spokesman admitted no further reply was expected to the protest to Moscow, which he said was made "on political grounds."

[Russia's Far Eastern borders are guarded by a highly mechanized army estimated at from 300,000 to 400,000 men. Japan is believed to have concentrated more than 100,000 of her best troops in Northern Manchukuo, with at least as many more in the rest of Manchukuo and Korea.]

Manchukuo Alert

Hsinking dispatches said the Manchukuo Government was watching movements of the Soviet Army along the Amur, keeping in mind the clash in which the Japanese seized the islands of Bolshoi and Sennufu. One Russian gunboat was sunk, another beached, a third chased off.

[The islands are about 75 miles southeast of Blagovestchensk, almost midstream in the meandering shifting Amur, and were claimed both by Russia and Manchukuo. After the June 30 clash all Russian land and river forces were withdrawn from the region. A few days later the undeclared Chinese-Japanese war broke out, relegating the Amur trouble to the background.]

Tokyo authorities said they doubted recent reports from Moscow that the Russian Government had rejected appeals of Dr. Sun Fo, China's special envoy, for help for China in her struggle against Japan.

They said the reports were camouflage for the fact Soviet Russia was supplying China with munitions, arms, airplanes and pilots.

The Soviet Government has closed its consulate at Otaru, on Japan's northern island of Hokkaido, making it difficult for Japanese fishermen to obtain visas to enter Siberian waters. Domei, Japanese news agency, said the Soviet Consulate-General at Kobe, chief port of western Japan, also would be closed.

Russian Purge in Railroads

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP)—Alexei Bakulin, Railway Commissar, was removed from office last night after seven months of attempting to improve the efficiency of Soviet railroads.

His post was assigned to Lazar Kaganovitch, the "Iron Commissar" who had relinquished the job when he was raised to the Commissariat of Heavy Industry in August, 1937, and will now administer both positions.

A further indication the purge of Soviet official ranks is continuing was seen in the announcement that Theodore Raskolnikoff, first Soviet Minister to Bulgaria, had been removed from his post.

He had been Minister at Sofia since 1934 when diplomatic relations were re-established between the two nations. Mr. Raskolnikoff left Sofia yesterday for Moscow on what officially was called a vacation.

Announcement of removal of the diplomat and the railway chief by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet was made without explanation in both cases.

Mr. Kaganovitch's additional duties in the railway post were lightened by restoration of a board of ten men in that branch of economy which was abolished several years ago.

Japan's Censorship Protested by U. S.

SHANGHAI, April 6 (AP)—Clarence E. Gauss, United States Consul-General, today made representations to local Japanese authorities against a Japanese attempt to censor the American - owned Shanghai Evening Post.

The newspaper had reported to Mr. Gauss that the post office, controlled by the Japanese, refused to accept copies of its April 2 issue for mailing. This presumably was because it reported, under big headlines, an attack on a British subject by two Japanese civilians.

Mr. Gauss told the Japanese the United States did not recognize their right to impose such censorship, which he said constituted interference with American interests.

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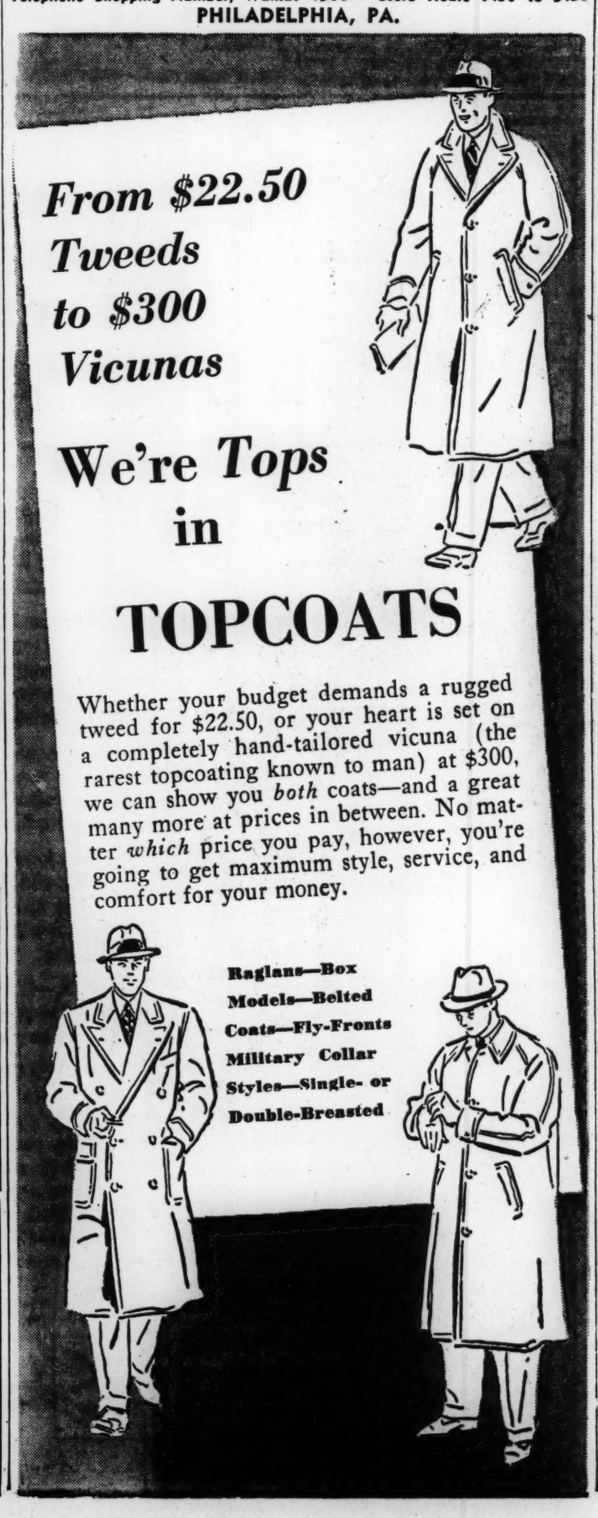

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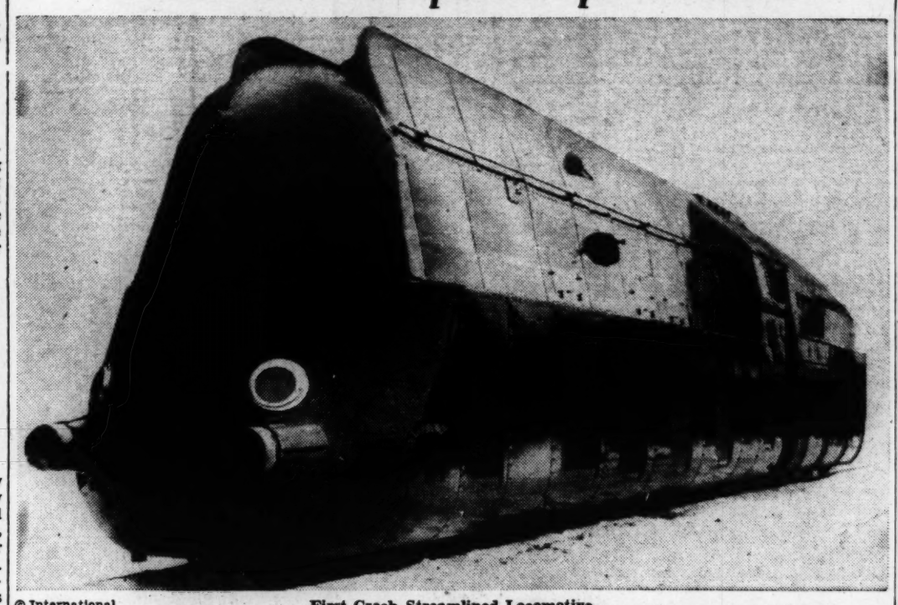

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First Czech Streamlined Locomotive

From Prague comes news that the new locomotive put into service recently on the Czechoslovakian State Railway is the first in a series of similar innovations in the modern manner of swift transport which will tend to shorten the distance between the Republic's borders by many hours. One can fancy the new locomotive, by its appearance, as a monster from some other world crouched and on the alert against any unsuspected move, when in reality it sings a sweet song humming over the rails.

Baltic Democracies Study Plans for Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—Meeting of the four northern democracies—Norway, Sweden, Finland and Denmark—which is now in progress at Oslo to discuss defense is regarded in western Europe as of profound importance in view of the geographical situation of three of the four participants which among them are able to control the only waterway into the Baltic Sea.

The conference, which held a preliminary session yesterday, was preceded by a radio speech entitled, "The North and the World," by Richard J. Sandler at Stockholm, Monday, in which the Swedish Foreign Minister urged continuance of the system of joint action which had already proved so successful in connection with the London naval agreement, the Nonintervention Committee and the Brussels Conference on the Far East.

Mr. Sandler deprecated the idea that there should be a defense agreement among the northern countries on the ground that it would be tantamount to an alliance; and the North, he said, had no mutual enemy against whom such an alliance could be directed.

To Assure Neutrality

At the same time he urged that the defensive capacity of the northern States should be increased in the hope of assuring their neutrality in case of war. He added that some measure of co-operation among their defense forces "is worth trying."

The speech appears to have been well received in all four northern capitals, including Copenhagen, where the Finance Minister, V. Buhl, introduced an important new bill yesterday empowering the Government to raise an internal loan of 50,000,000 kroner (about $11,000,000) to provide reserves of raw materials, fuel, and provisions in case of "extraordinary circumstances" arising and to improve the Danish defense system, which for some time has been deliberately neglected.

Since the European armaments situation began to change about five years ago, Norway, Sweden, and Finland have been busily engaged in building up formidable defense organizations. The Finnish armament expenditure, for example, was increased by about 30 per cent between 1932 and 1937 and further heavy burdens have been imposed this year involving a 20 per cent increase in the income tax. Norway and Sweden have re-armed on a similar scale.

Denmark Defenseless

Denmark on the other hand had remained comparatively unarmed, although apparently more exposed to attack than any of the other three. One of the purposes of the present conference was to examine the situation which arises from Denmark's defenselessness.

Both in Norway and Sweden there is an influential school of thought which believes that if there were another European war one of Germany's first moves would be to overrun Denmark in order to obtain control of Danish food supplies. Germany does not produce nearly enough food to meet the needs of its population, whereas Denmark exports large quantities of foodstuffs, chiefly to Great Britain.

A further incentive is seen in the fact that a former German province, Schleswig-Holstein, was handed over to Denmark following the peace settlement of 1919.

Control of Baltic

Finally there is the geographical consideration that only two major German ports—Hamburg and Bremen—lie outside the Baltic so that in a war it might seem imperative to German strategists to control the entrance to that sea.

The Danish Government while fully alive to the possibility of invasion has hitherto been inclined to the view that resistance would be useless because its potential friends are too far away or not strong enough to help. Consequently the efforts of the other two Scandinavian States to organize collective resistance among the three guardians of the Baltic have so far found little response.

Sweden is particularly concerned at the possibilities of the situation because Swedish iron ore is vital for Germany's armaments industry and partly because, in order to have complete control over the entrance to the Baltic, Germany would need to occupy not only Danish North Jutland but also the Swedish port of Göteborg across the Kattegat. Some Norwegians wonder whether Kristiansund would not be involved, too.

Russian Plans

Swedish and Norwegian apprehensions have been increased since the U. S. S. R. decided to develop an ice-free naval base outside the Baltic on the Murmansk coast in the Arctic, not far from where the frontiers of Norway and the U. S. S. R. are separated by a narrow corridor belonging to Finland. The Soviet's decision is so obviously directed against Germany that the Scandinavian States wonder what might happen to themselves if, say, Russian submarines attacked German commerce off their shores.

It is generally felt, however that the threat to the security of these northern States would arise in an acute form only in the event of a general conflagration. In the present European atmosphere, such a contingency cannot be ruled out and the deliberations which began today are therefore intended to provide the basis for a common defense policy in case of need.

During the World War, Sweden began by being pro-German. Finland leaned in the same direction owing to the fact that it was still under Czarist rule. Later Sweden changed its view. Today there is no doubt that all four of the northern States are deeply suspicious of the expansionist tendencies of Germany. Moreover, as democracies of long and honorable standing they have no sympathy either for National Socialism or Communism, both of which, but especially the former, they regard as a menace to their freedom.

A. Godfrey Lias

Soviet's Break With Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

apparent that the internal conflict among Soviet Communists was not the confused jumble of treachery and espionage which Stalin's courts and police endeavored to make it appear. Some profound issues were at stake, and one of the most important was whether Russia was to leave Europe to its own fate—at least for the next few years— or was to take a more active part in supporting the revolutionary parties of Europe. This was the old dispute between Stalin and his Communist opponents—revived in a new form. He decided to let European revolutionaries fight their own battles, and the decision was one of the causes of the civil war since 1936.

It is not without significance that two former presidents of the Communist International were among those shot recently in Russia, or that the series of "conspiracies" in Russia has coincided with the beginning and duration of the Spanish civil war, or that thousands of foreign Communists were among those arrested in Russia. Stalin's assistance to the Spanish Government may be regarded as national rather than revolutionary policy; he fully understands the danger to Russia from the Rome-Berlin axis.

Two years ago, several months after the Russian civil conflict was well under way, the Soviet police systematically began to clear the border zones of European Russia to a depth of about 150 kilometers. For a distance of hundreds of miles they removed villages and even sizeable towns from along the borders of Finland, the Baltic countries, Poland and Rumania. The border zones of European Russia thus became a sort of No-Man's Land, which the police and military proceeded to make as nearly impassable as possible by the use of electrified wires, barbed wires, mines, and the like.

Two Aims to Program

This operation served two purposes. First, it removed from the border regions thousands of men, women, and children related by racial ties to populations across the border, thus isolating Russia from her neighbors. These people were shipped to pioneer regions of Asiatic Russia, where they were helped to settle on new land and to build new villages. Second, it created an effective barrier against attack from Europe.

This remarkable process, which has attracted very little attention abroad, but is confirmed from a number of independent sources, seems to be not only a defensive strategical move, but also a symbol of Stalin's break with Europe. Simultaneously, other barriers have been erected. The Soviet police, who now supervise almost all Soviet activities, have reduced the number of tourists by at least one half by refusing visas; have declined to admit western professors and students, whatever their sympathies may be; have ordered all non-Soviet citizens to leave the country, with the exception of the small colony of Moscow diplomats and correspondents; have closed almost all foreign consulates in Russia outside Moscow.

Approved by Stalin

All these moves are obviously approved by Stalin; there is evidence that some of them were opposed by Communists who were since shot, imprisoned, or exiled. The missing Communists, incidentally, were in general those who have had closer relations with foreign countries and foreigners. For this reason, the Foreign Office, the Soviet news agency abroad, Intourist, the Soviet Society for Relations with Foreigners (Voks), were among those organizations which lost a large proportion of their higher personnel in the various "purges."

It is therefore Stalin who has turned his back on Europe. Does he intend to make Russia another hermit nation, like Japan a hundred years ago? Os is he breaking his people's cultural and social ties with Europe because he wants them to turn, with him, toward the East and Asia?

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Itemized Account Of Panay Damage Asked by Japan

TOKYO, April 6 (AP)—The Japanese Government today asked the United States for a fully itemized account of the $2,214,007.36 damages requested for the Panay incident.

The request, Japan said, was solely for accounting purposes. Japan has expressed its intention of paying a full indemnity.

The American request for indemnity, resulting from the sinking of the United States gunboat Panay by Japanese aerial bombs Dec. 12, has been referred to a committee composed of Navy, Army and Finance representatives.

In a note to Japan March 23 the United States itemized the Panay damages thus: Property losses, $1,945,670.01; fatalities and injuries, $268,337.35.

There were three American fatalities, while two score persons were injured when the Panay sank and three Standard Oil tankers were sunk or beached.

Japan Answers Demands

TOKYO, April 6 (AP)—Japan replied through the Foreign Office today to United States representations on Feb. 4 over damage to American property at Suchow and Hangchow attributed to the China war. The reply was not made public.

U. S. Aid Unlikely For Soviet's Troyer

MOSCOW, April 6 (AP)—Diplomatic circles consider American officials powerless to aid Albert Melville Troyer, American-born horticulturist, imprisoned in Soviet Russia's purge.

[The Omaha World Herald said Mrs. Elva Dempster Troyer of Lincoln, Neb., had asked the State Department at Washington to aid in obtaining the release of her husband, who, the paper reported, was serving a 10-year prison sentence on a charge of "counter revolution."]

Diplomatic representations here were regarded as unlikely since Mr. Troyer assumed Soviet citizenship and any American action in his behalf would be considered an interference in the Soviet's internal affairs.

Americans acquainted with Mr. Troyer said he came to Russia several years ago as an expert in citrus fruit growing. He was employed at Sukhum on the Black Sea between Batum and the famous Soviet resort of Sochi. How he was caught in the past year's roundup of Joseph Stalin's suspected enemies was undisclosed since no public record of his trial at Batum was available.

U. S. Held Powerless

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—A Government spokesman said this country could not help get Albert M. Troyer out of a Soviet Russian prison.

Noting that Mr. Troyer renounced his American citizenship last year and avowed allegiance to the Soviet, the spokesman said the United States was powerless to act toward obtaining his release.

The State Department already has given Mr. Troyer's wife, Mrs. Elva Troyer of Lincoln, Neb., full information on obtaining an immigration visa for her husband provided he is released from prison.

The visa would permit his return to this Country and the Federal spokesman indicated there was no objection to the former American's return to his native land.

However, Senator Burke (D) of Nebraska, who is seeking the release of Mr. Troyer, proposed to ask the Soviet Government to deport him to the United States for repatriation.

Jail for Motorists Opposed

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6 (AP)—P. W. Foote, Commissioner of the Pennsylvania Motor Police, is opposed to prison sentences for traffic law violators. He believes lifting the driving license of the offending motorist is the most effective way of reducing traffic accidents.

"Jails are for criminals—not speeding motorists or drunken drivers," Mr. Foote said.

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Invisible Help Aid to Farmers— Big Co-op Groups

Farm and the Farmer
Fifth of Nine Articles

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Cal Thompson, farmer, has some hired men you never see when you drive down the gravel road to call upon him. For they aren't working on his farm at all. They are in town.

On his acres, Cal Thompson gets along with less help than formerly. His tractor and harrower and corn picker and other mechanical aids take care of a lot of the work he used to hire done. But on the farm you see only one side of the farm business.

In Chicago, for example, you see another. Go to the headquarters of a State agricultural organization in a big downtown building and you find some 300 men and women busy doing farm chores in the 1938 manner.

Variety of Services

Two switchboard operators plug in telephone calls as fast as they can handle the wires. They keep lines of communication open between headquarters staff and county organizations of farmers. And on two floors a great variety of services are being performed. One department is testing limestone quarries to assist farmers in getting proper ingredients for soil improvement. Another is keeping a watchful eye on State and local tax systems and tax-reform proposals with a view to protecting the farmer's interest. Another is laying plans for an inter-county sports festival in which 3,000 rural people annually take part. Still others are putting out a magazine, promoting safety among country dwellers, scanning proposed legislation, and so on.

Co-operative marketing has grown important to rural people as a means for giving growers more control over the sale of their products and reducing distributing costs. Leading farm organizations—the Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, and the Farmers Educational and Co-operative Union—all sponsor selling and purchasing co-operatives through State units.

Intangible Values

The Grange took up the co-operative plan long before either the Farm Bureau or the Union. Shortly after the Civil War, the New York State Grange appointed a committee to study co-operative purchasing as a means of reducing costs of farm supplies. Eventually it organized buying co-operatives. These were merged about 18 years ago into a strong business agency composed of representatives of three large farm organizations in New York State—the Grange, the Dairymen's League, and the New York Farm Bureau Federation—a "co-operative co-operative," impartially called the Grange League Federation Exchange, now a glowing example of success in this field.

The business end, however, is only one aspect of farm organization—the one easiest to picture. Farmers get many intangible values from rural societies. This is particularly true of members of the Grange. Now in its seventy-third year, this rural fraternity maintains its big membership largely because it offers farm families something besides business service—namely, a means of friendly contacts among people who, by the nature of their vocation, must spend much time alone. Its poetic and impressive secret ceremonial makes it unique among farm organizations. Its leaders believe the moral and educational aspects of Grange work contribute directly to the economic welfare of agriculture.

Activities of State farm organizations are not regimented by national headquarters, and as a result one finds diversity even under the banner of a single association. In order to find out what one farmer thought about his association, I decided to call on one in his home.

To find such a farmer I telephoned a county agent, asking him to give me a name at random.

Community Meeting

"Say, a community club is meeting tomorrow at Jim Berry's," he said. "Why don't you drive out there? They're having a dinner and you're sure to find Jim sitting around with the company in the afternoon."

Next day I reached a modern brick house on a back road, where several farm families were enjoying each other's company and a musical program. While a boy played a violin, I got Mr. Berry in a corner and asked a blunt question.

"Why do you pay $15 a year to belong to a farm organization?"

Mr. Berry stopped to think before he answered

"From a money standpoint, I'm really not out anything," he said. "I save enough on gasoline and oil purchases I make through the association to make up for the money I spend on dues. But that isn't the biggest thing farm organization does for us."

"What is the big thing?" I asked.

"It gives us farmers some say in the Legislature. One farmer alone can't do anything. I suppose if a lot of us took to writing letters to Congressmen it would have some effect, but maybe each would have a different slant on the thing, and the first thing you know our representative would be saying, 'Sorry, gentlemen, but I can't do a thing for you until you get together and decide just what you farmers really want!' When you've got an organization you can come to some agreement and really get somewhere."

Social Activities

Mr. Berry didn't say anything about social activities of the Farm Bureau. That is more in the women's line, and some of the wives who were present gave me a glimpse of what it means to them. Through "Home and Community" departments, women come together for activities which in the city would be designated as "civic." They strive to improve their communities in practical ways, from landscaping school yards to organizing choruses and putting on State-wide dramatic contests.

In some communities the Farm Bureau is the only agency apart from the Co-operative State University offering service to farmers. In others, one finds farm families looking to the Grange or some other organization for guidance.

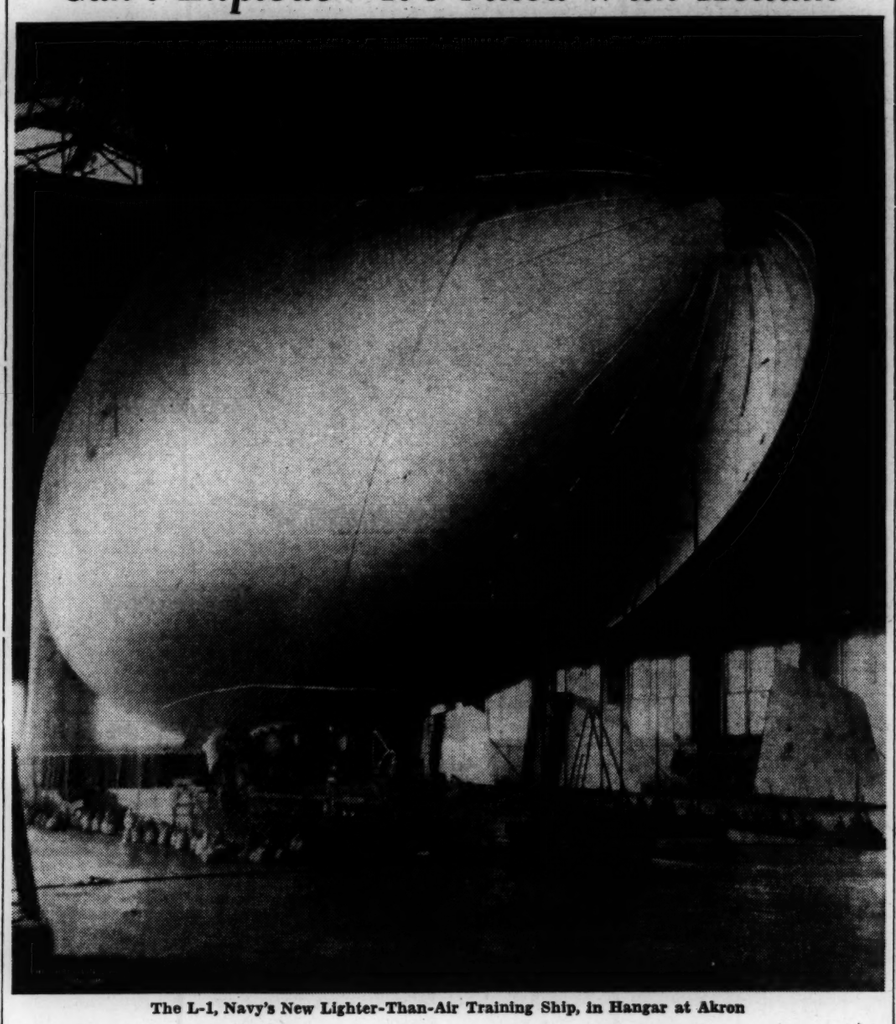
Grange meetings seem to make a family of the community. Mothers and daughters gather in the Grange Hall kitchen to cook dinners for as many members as choose to come. The boys and dads help clear tables and wash dishes. And after the meal comes a program.

Legislative Spokesmen

All three organizations undertake to serve as the farmer's spokesman in the State Legislature and in Washington, sometimes alone, sometimes together. The Grange maintains an able lobbyist in the national Capitol, and he sees that the Grange view is properly put before Congress. It is a more conservative view, usually, than that of the American Farm Bureau Federation which also sends representatives to Washington and which, at present, lays stress upon legislative activity.

And the "little fellow" among the farm groups, the Farmers' Union, speaks up from time to time in places where laws are made. This group considers its big brother, the A. F. B. F., "a capitalist in overalls." Farmers' Union members speak of their assocaition as "the farmers' class organization," reach out for alliances with union labor, and urge modificatoin of the capitalist system. For themselves, they ask a Government guarantee of the farmers' cost of production, and oppose crop limitation as anti-social.

Can't Explode—It's Filled With Helium



The L-1, Navy's New Lighter-Than-Air Training Ship, in Hangar at Akron

Navy's Newest Dirigible Has Test Prior to Delivery at Lakehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Yards of fabric swelled slowly as precious helium gas was forced into a great silvery bag of 123,000-cubic-feet capacity at the Wingfoot Lake dock here recently.

Busy men had been toiling for days, fitting in valves and other accessories as the folds of the cloth swelled slowly into shape. Then, as the last of the helium was forced within the blunt-nosed monster, the bag upon which a crew of veteran men and women balloon "tailors" had been working for months was attached by cables to the control car, built at the Goodyear Zeppelin dock.

Engine controls were also arranged, and preliminary tests took place within the hangar before, one fine recent spring day, Chief Pilot Carl Fickes of the Goodyear balloon crew, took the L-1 aloft into the East Akron skies, on its maiden flight.

The ship is destined for use at the Naval Training Station in Lakehurst, N. J., where it will be used as a training ship for the lighter-than-air unit of the Navy. Pilot Fickes is to fly it there after many preliminary test flights have been made in Akron.

Meanwhile, at the great Goodyear-Zeppelin dock, the largest non-rigid ship ever to be constructed, called the K-2 is also taking shape. This ship, also destined for naval training use at Lakehurst is to have a 400,000 cubic foot capacity and will be one of the two largest American ships in the country when it is launched later in the spring.

It will be about the size of the Navy's K-1, now operating at Lakehurst.

High naval officials, including Commander C. E. Rosendahl of the Lakehurst naval station, Commander Garland Fulton, chief of the lighter-than-air section of the Bureau of Aeronautics, and T. P. Burgess, civilian engineer of the Bureau of Aeronautics, recently flew to Akron to inspect the two ships before their delivery at Lakehurst.

Mexican Prelates Back Oil Fund

MEXICO, D. F., April 6 (AP)—Archbishop Garibi y Rivera of Guadalajara called upon Mexican Roman Catholics to raise a fund to help pay 17 American and British oil companies for their $400,000,000 holdings expropriated by the Government March 18.

This move, approved by Archbishop Luis Martinez of Mexico City, came as the oil companies asked in District Court yesterday for an injunction against enforcement of a Federal Labor Board order terminating their labor contracts with their 18,000 former employees.

The Oil Workers' Union said that its members were prepared to contribute a day's pay each month "as long as needed" to help pay for the expropriated property.

Bernard E. Smith, New York broker, and Francis W. Rickett, British promoter, arrived from New York yesterday presumably to resume negotiations with the Government for purchase of oil, which now fills many storage tanks to capacity.

Curfew Not to Ring Again, City Offers Bell for Sale

FREEPORT, Ill., April 6 (AP)—The City Council announced yesterday it had voted to revoke the curfew law because it suspected many children now considered the 9 P. M. bell a "go" signal instead of a "stop" sign.

Chief of Police Adam H. Wilkey reported to the Council that neither children nor their parents paid any attention to the intended meaning of the curfew. The bell will be sold to the highest bidder.

Finch Home Facsimile System Of 'Radio Paper' Explained

News in Radio

As explained several weeks ago in an article on the facsimile system of William G. H. Finch of New York, which will produce the "radio newspaper in the home," the mechanical system is so simple that Mr. Finch estimated that the costs of the receiver could be cut to between $35 to $65 by mass production.

The transmitter, which is the same size as the receiver, contains a small electric motor operating into a gear box which drives the spools containing the "copy" to be transmitted, as well as a small metal box housing an electric lamp and a photocell. Protruding from the metal box are two tubes, the lower one containing a focused spot of light which "reads" the copy from left to right like the human eye.

Projecting Tube

The upper projecting tube, which is Y-shaped, houses the photocell which picks up the reflected light from the copy as the light spot plays upon it. Thus a dark spot in the copy would produce no reflection, a gray spot would allow a little reflection and a white spot would reflect back practically all of the light. The photocell changes these light impulses into electric impulses which are amplified before being placed on the carrier wave of the radio station. In addition to the photocell impulses, a synchronizing impulse is added which eliminates the need for elaborate synchronizing apparatus either at the transmitting station or in the home.

As the spot of light and photocell move back and forth a ratchet connected with the swinging metal box moves the copy roll up regularly one one-hundredth of an inch. An ordinary transmission lasting from midnight to 6 a. m. can produce 1,500 lines of readable copy, equivalent to about two and one-half columns in an average-sized newspaper.

The home receiver also has a copy-driving arrangement like the transmitting machine. The home copy is formed by a slender needle-like stylus which is held in contact with the electro-sensitive paper. Electrical current variations transmitted by the radio station and received by the home radio set are thus conveyed to the chemically-treated paper, reconverting the signals into printed matter or pictures as the case may be. The recording stylus is mounted on the end of an arm which moves back and forth across the paper in exact step with the scanning arm in the radio station. The recording arm is started on its stroke at exactly the right instant by the synchronizing impulse. So, a duplicate of the original copy is built up at home, line by line.

Copy Preparation

Preparation of copy for facsimile transmission by the Finch method is quite simple. The Finch engineers paste up sample pictures, reading matter, and advertising on long sheets of paper approximately the width needed for transmission. A co-operative photostating agency near by turns out sharp black and white copies of photostated matter exactly four inches wide for transmission. In commercial operation new matter could be pasted onto copy in process of transmission.

Why four inches wide instead of five or three, it is asked? Four inches, of course, is the width of two standard newspaper columns. Obviously, if facsimile is to supplement newspapers it must conform to their standards. Whether Mr. Finch can keep the standard at four inches for home facsimile is still the greatest problem he must face. The setting of a four-inch standard among all facsimile groups depends upon the willingness of industry to co-operate and upon approval of the Federal Communications Commission.

A. D. H.

Mann, Writer in Exile, To Get Newman Award

URBANA, Ill., April 6 (AP)—Thomas Mann, the German novelist in voluntary exile, has been selected to receive the 1938 Cardinal Newman award for his "distinguished contribution to literature and his courageous championship of human rights."

Mr. Mann won the Nobel prize in literature in 1929. He left Germany after the National Socialists rose to power. At present he is making an American lecture tour.

Refugees Reach U. S.

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—A group of German and Austrian refugees arrived yesterday on the British liner Antonia to accept this country's historic and recently renewed offer of political asylum.

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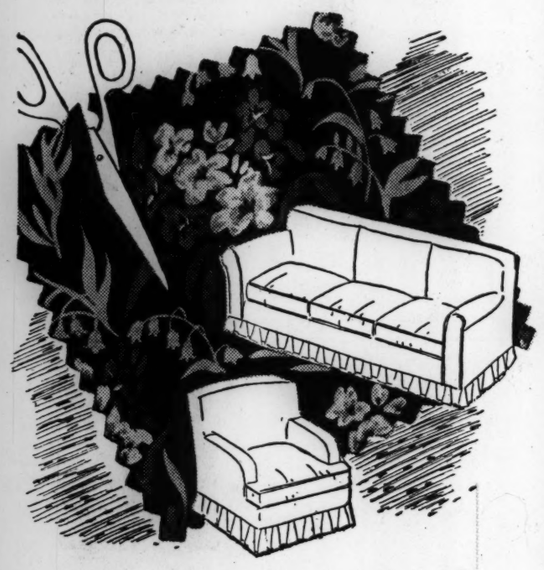

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Handsome suits of a versatility that makes them a real investment . . . they can be worn in so many different ways:
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• A topcoat, beautifully fur-trimmed . . . to wear with the suit and over your other frocks.
In navy, black and soft pastel-color wool, trimmed with wolf. Sizes 12 to 20.
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Italy to Promise Britain To Seek No Gain in Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—A pledge by Italy to refrain from seeking territorial or strategic advantage in Spain is to be included in the new treaty between Britain and Italy.

This reaffirmation of Italy's previous expressions to the British Government can be confidently stated to form one of the important points reached as a result of the Anglo-Italian conversations which have formed the subject of intensive negotiations during the past weeks.

The negotiations have been practically concluded. While the diplomatic instrument embodying in clear terms the accord reached between the Democratic Government of Britain and the authoritarian Government of Fascist Italy may not be initialed until after Easter, important notes are to be exchanged between Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, and Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, before the end of this week.

The British Government will very shortly officially inform the Secretary General of the League of Nations that it intends to insert in the agenda of the first session of the League Council during the second week of May a proposal, which if approved by the Council, would enable each League member to give official recognition to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia.

League Obligations

The proposal is to the effect that each member of the League would be free to grant official recognition of the incorporation of Ethiopia into the Italian Empire without infringing its obligations under the League Covenant. As soon as this communication is made through Joseph A. C. Avenol, Secretary General of the League, the British Government will officially inform the Italian Government of the step taken at Geneva, thus giving Premier Mussolini convincing proof of the British desire to meet his wishes on the Ethiopian question.

On receipt of this communication, Italy's Foreign Minister, on behalf of the Fascist Government, is expected to address a note to the British Government renewing Italy's pledge to withdraw from Spanish territory all Italian volunteers and all war materials belonging to Italy as soon as similar withdrawal is effected on the side of the Valencia Government.

Approval Forecast

This exchange of assurances between the British and Italian Governments is likely to take place not later than April 9. There can be little doubt that the British proposal will be approved by a majority of members of the League Council. Seven members of the Council have given de jure or de facto recognition of the conquest of Ethiopia. They are Belgium, Ecuador, Iran, Latvia, Peru, Poland, and Rumania. The British proposal is expected to be supported by New Zealand, French, Swedish and Bolivian representatives of the Council. The only opposition to the British scheme probably will come from the Soviet and Chinese delegates. Since, however, the British proposal needs only a majority vote to be put into effect there is little doubt either in Rome or London that it will be approved.

Certain adjustments of Anglo-Italian relations in the Near East are also envisaged. It is not improbable that Britain will undertake to safeguard its interests in any changes that may be forthcoming in the administration of Palestine. Italy, in turn, will refrain from interference in those areas in Asia Minor where the British position stands in need of consolidation.

The total of concessions by both sides appears, however, to be smaller than was originally expected and what is left out of the agreement is significant.

In particular, the way in which the problem of withdrawing Italians from Spain has been dealt with is regarded as tacitly allowing Italians to remain there until the civil war is ended—in other words, until General Franco wins. The Opposition groups in the British Parliament are charging that this is equivalent to British intervention on the side of General Franco.

A notable omission concerns Italy's expected adhesion to the London Naval Treaty providing for an exchange of building programs. Details as so far outlined contain nothing on this point nor on the whole question of naval and air rivalry in the Mediterranean.

Experts point out in this connection that if two countries are henceforth to be firm friends they will not need to engage in a rearmament race either on sea or in the air. There could, in fact, be a substantial reduction of their respective rearmament programs.

The Government contends, however, that after a long period of estrangement, it would be unreasonable to expect an immediate resumption of full friendship. Spain, it is declared, will be the important test of the agreement as indeed it has been admitted by the negotiators themselves when delaying final signature of the accord until Italian troops and war material had been withdrawn from Spain.

The opposition naturally is criticizing the agreement as of little practical value. Indeed in the opinion of some, it is held definitely harmful because it is calculated to give the man in the street a false impression that the Berlin-Rome Axis has been broken and that henceforth there is only one State in Europe which is a danger to world peace, namely Germany.

"Surprising" Haste Seen

The suprprising haste of the negotiators to get an agreement on paper even though it is not to come into force for months is explained by Prime Minister Chamberlain's supporters as due to Premier Mussolini's desire to avoid having to make concessions when Reichsführer Hitler visits Rome next month. The Prime Minister's opponents, on the other hand, declare that the British Government has been hoodwinked by Signor Mussolini into giving him a useful card wherewith to entice Herr Hitler to raise the bidding.

Perhaps the strongest opposition to the new agreement is, however, to the granting of legal recognition to the Italian conquest of Ethiopia which is still regarded as an immoral act by many in Britain.

Italy to Cut Libyan Army

ROME, April 6 (AP)—The proposed British-Italian friendship treaty will bind Italy to the reduction of Italy's forces in Libya, its North African colony, informed sources said today.

Further retirement of troops from Libya is expected soon by diplomatic quarters. Marshal Pierto Badoglio, Duke of Addis Ababa, arrived yesterday in Tripoli, ostensibly to assist in organizing their return.

'Normal peacetime strength" is believed to be the formula adopted by the negotiators in determining the size of the army Italy will keep in Libya. A symbolic contingent of 4,000 already has come home.

Tribal Delegates Visit Washington

Courtesy Indian Service

Osage Indians Come East to Protect Interests

Group From Oklahoma Which Appeared Before Congressional Committee in Support of Legislation Designed to Safeguard Tribal Interests. Head of the Delegation Is Chief Fred Lookout and Mrs. Lookout at the Extreme Left of Picture

Indians Their Own Lobbyists: Invade Capitol to Plead Cause

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—During the year about a dozen Indian delegations come to Washington for one reason or another, according to Fred H. Daiker, assistant to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior. "If there is good cause for tribes to send Indians to confer with us, we are glad to give them permission," he said. "Even now there are two delegations from the Klamath Reservation, Oregon, in regard to timber activities. Others come for some constructive, legislative program and still others to obtain use of tribal money. Many still have suits to recover money long due them."

In answer to a question on payment of expenses, Mr. Daiker said the Tribal Council of a tribe allowed each Indian delegate traveling expenses and $5 a day while in Washington on business for the Tribe. Often members of a delegation bring their wives, and other Indians, who perhaps wish to transact business in Washington, join the group, often bringing the number up to the quota needed for a special car.

Oil and Gas Affairs

"To give you a specific case," said Mr. Daiker, "take the Osage Indians, who came last year and are due again this year. Primarily they came last year in connection with oil and gas matters, as well as some special legislation they desire and that legislation is bringing them again this year."

Briefly, the Osages want the following as embodied in House Bill 8701, introduced last year by Representative Will Rogers of Oklahoma: "that the lands, moneys, and other properties now or hereafter held in trust or under the supervision of the United States for the Osage Tribe of Indians, the members thereof, or their heirs or assigns, shall continue subject to such trusts and supervision until Jan. 1, 1984, unless otherwise provided by Act of Congress." There is much more to the bill than that, though this is one of the main issues and the Tribe feels it unwise to have those restrictions automatically removed in 1939 as will be the case if the bill does not pass.

In taking steps for a tribal delegation to come to Washington, generally as uperintendent or some one with legal authority comes with them and sits in their meetings. Then, after carefully laying their desires before the House Indian Committee, they come to an agreement as to the type of bill they need. Later the bill is drawn up and presented to Congress.

Delegates to Return

Since this Osage bill was introduced in the House, it will be referred to the House Indian Committee. When it comes up for a hearing, Osage delegates again will come to Washington.

Both the Osages and the Indian Service had definite ideas as to what was needed, according to Mr. Daiker, and they put those ideas in concrete form. It is no sudden thought on the part of the Osages. Assistant Commissioner William Zimmerman, Jr., had conferred with them in Oklahoma and showed them how the bill should be drawn.

When asked if the Osages were as fabulously rich as commonly supposed, Mr. Daiker shook his head, assuring the writer their lands did not yield as much oil as formerly.

"Since 1906," said Mr. Daiker, each Osage has received $4,000 a year, being paid in quarterly sums. The next payment will be $360 per head right. If an Osage has only one head right, but has $50,000 to his credit in the United States Treasury, enough of that is drawn to bring the quarterly payment up to $1,000. The Osage's income now increases through inheritance. Whereas once a head right was $12,000 a year, today it less than $2,000. An Osage may have any number of head rights, that have come to him from relatives, but these Indians are not so rich as the outside world is led to believe.

"The Osages who came last year are awaiting word from us that the hearing on their bill is imminent, then they will be with us again as soon as the train can bring them."

Committee Agrees On Wage-Hour Bill

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—A House Labor Subcommittee recommended a drastically revised wage-hour bill today which would provide for a graduated minimum wage and a work week ranging from 40 to 48 hours.

The group's action ended weeks of haggling over fundamentals and was taken only after the Democratic members agreed separately on the terms of the new bill. Two Republican members attended today's meeting, but no record vote was taken.

Chairman Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia told newsmen the new bill provided for creation of an independent five-member board to administer its provisions. To meet charges that the board would have excessive power, the Committee stipulated the President would have power to require the board to report through the head of any executive department he chose.

Fortifications Rushed

PERPIGNAN, France, April 6 (AP)—The Barcelona Government in Spain rushed fortification of border towns today to meet a new threat from Insurgents striking toward the eastern Pyrenees.

Success of the drive would cut Catalonia—already separated from the rest of Government Spain by Insurgent guns at Tortosa—from France, completing its isolation.

Government advices said a mechanized column of Insurgents was swinging north from the Balaguer sector aiming up the Segre River valley to conquer the Catalonian border facing France.

Meanwhile a vigorous battle for possession of Tortosa increased in intensity as heavily reinforced armies of both sides pounded each other in the third day of the Spanish Insurgent attempt to take the Ebro River delta town.

Stubborn Government resistance in the last scrap of territory barring General Franco's soldiers from the Mediterranean coast surprised the Insurgent command which hurried new motorized divisions into battle from Alcaniz and Gandesa.

Only a few determined rearguards of Government militia were reported holding out in Tortosa. The civil population had fled.

But to the right and left of the Insurgent spearhead strong Government reinforcements were reported massed behind the rocky barriers of four small mountain chains in a last line of defense before the Ebro River delta.

To the right, in sight of the Mediterranean, General Franco's troops had a foothold in the Razas and Montenegrelo Mountains.

The left flank positions in the Gardo and Burga Mountains still were held by the Government.

National Air-Mail Week Scheduled May 15 to 21

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—President Roosevelt forecast today that the next decade of air mail would bring "even more remarkable progress" than this country witnessed in its first 20 years of such service.

The President wrote Postmaster General James A. Farley of his approval of National Air-Mail Week, May 15-21, commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the beginning of mail plane service in this country.

Spanish Premier Adds Post Of Minister for Defense

(Continued from Page 1)

ment declaring its "absolute determination to continue the war until Spain is freed of invaders."

The bulk of the new Cabinet members are Socialists, the political complexion of the Cabinet being much more moderate than its predecessor which was formed May 17, 1937. Only one Communist was included instead of the two in the previous government.

Julio Alvarez del Vayo, after being out of the Government for many months, was returned to his former post as Minister of Foreign Affairs which he held during the regime of Francisco Largo Caballero.

The complete new Cabinet follows:

Premier and National Defense, Juan Negrin.

Home Affairs, Paulino Gomez Saiz.

Foreign Affairs, Julio Alvarez del Vayo.

Justice, Ramon Gonzalez Pena.

Labor, Jaime Aiguade.

Public Instruction and Sanitation, Segundo Blanco Gonzalez.

Communications and Transport, Bernardo Giner de los Rios.

Public Works, Antonio Velao.

Agriculture, Vincente Uribe.

Treasury, Francisco Mendez.

The retiring Foreign Minister, José Giral Pereira, and Manuel Irujo, Former Minister of Justice, were named Ministers Without Portfolio.

Gonzalez Pena, in addition to his Cabinet post, is a member of the U. G. T., Spain's largest labor union. Jesus Hernandez, Communist Minister of Education, and Julian Zugazagoita, Former Home Secretary, were dropped from the new Cabinet.

Immediate effect of the reorganization will be to place direction of the war in the Socialist Premier's hands. Señor Negrin repeatedly has declared determination to make no peace without victory.

The Cabinet crisis had been developing for some time, but Government censorship prevented mention of it. Left Republicans were reported to have balked at giving the Communists more representation, as proposed at one stage, unless they offered a more concrete plan.

The revised Government gave Spain's two greatest labor organizations, the U. G. T. and the C. N. T., Cabinet representation for the first time since Largo Caballero's Government fell.

The Popular Front was represented thus: Four Socialists, one Communist, two Left Republicans, one Catalan Left Republican, one Basque Nationalist and one each for the two labor unions.

At the same time Madrid's trade unions grouped in the Casa del Pueblo ordered all members between 31 and 35 years of age to enlist in the army within five days under threat of expulsion from the unions.

Loyalists Ask Help

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—The Spanish Government protested to France and Great Britain tonight against continuation of their non-intervention policy with its "appalling and dangerous injustice."

Agitation grew in Wales for a national coal strike to demand that the Government drop its "hands-off Spain" policy and allow the Spanish Government to buy British munitions.

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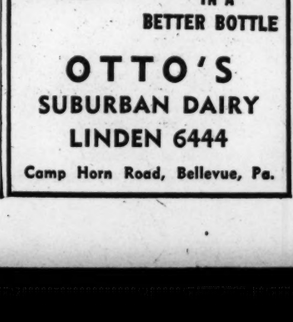

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Whan That Aprille—

NOW, of course, I know that all this could have happened only on this first of April. But at the time I felt only bewilderment. For a moment this thing was actually true to me, and I was cut loose from time and space.

It began soberly enough, as do all these jokes of April. For now, when the tide of the year floods swiftly under the lusty sun, is our time for trimming orchards; and, while the wind came singing and the sun poured down over the shallow valley of Jaalam Town, I went from tree to tree with ladder and saw and pruning shears. One old tree after another was brought into shape, and slowly the sun and wind got in their work. It was too good a day, really, to be anchored here. And then—you know how these excuses come?—I thought suddenly how last year, and the year before, I had planned to get Blue Pearmain grafts from an old tree in the half-forgotten Wenzell orchard. But I hadn't. And now was the time to do this; defer it as I had before, and too soon it would again be May, with a fleece of apple bloom over the hills, and too late.

* * *

So, WITH SHEARS in pocket, I went tramping the back roads. Remote and isolated in West Purchase, the Wenzell orchard lies on old Post Lane, a road abandoned generations ago. Once this road was the highroad west, and once this was a farm; now the birch has all but hidden its ruts, and the stone walls are long tumbled mounds, and the fields are thick with juniper. But for the interlaced tangle of blackberry canes, you might miss this cellar hole in which a great gray beech keeps house. The orchard lay beyond, and the Blue Pearmain tree I found almost engulfed in a cresting pine wave. I clipped branches and bundled them; they would keep, down cellar, until a warmer day when wax was pliable and buds faintly swelling. That, then, was done.

And then, because I had not been this way for years, I followed Post Lane further as it turned and twisted through the low hills. There were other cellar holes, with thin, flat bricks showing red in the heaved chimney mounds, and there were brooks bridged by flat granite ashlars. The brush in the road grew higher and thicker; even now, in this leafless first of Spring, I could see but little on either hand. And then, without warning, I came to a sudden end of the woods and to that sudden moment of April bewilderment.

* * *

THERE WAS A wall. Left and right ran the wood line. And beyond the wall lay a long valley of sloping fields and orchards, and at the valley's end they ran up to a low hill crowned by elms and clustered roofs with a slender white steeple over all. I stared. Here was a town, a town that I had never seen before, a town that should not, could not be there. For a moment this solid world rocked. I blinked. It was still there. And I accepted it. All the long-forgotten tales of childhood came flooding back. I had come far down this old road, trodden for years only by the shy deer. It ended here, at this solid stone wall. Lost roads led to lost towns. Cross the wall, go through these clipped brown fields, climb the low hill—and there would be ox teams swaying along with patient, luminous eyes, men in cocked hats and leather breeches chopping in dooryards, looms and spinning wheels flicking behind opened doors. Post Lane, this old Colonial way, had been closed; this town, at its end, they had forgotten. Forgotten, it still persisted, as had the timeless towns of the fairy tales. For an instant, for a bare flicker of time, this lasted. On the April wind I heard the thrum of mill wheels turning, the drone of scholars in the village school, the clack of hooves and the rattle of chaise wheels. Cross the wall, and find this!

It was as real, as solid as this stone wall before me. Then it vanished. I knew, now, and laughed in the April wind. But this was Medbury steeple over the elms and house tops! The world steadied and settled to its prosaic round. I was no longer in that strange world east of the sun and west of the moon. Cross the wall, go through the fields, and I would find not an enchanted town but the Jaalam road, the road homeward.

* * *

AND SO I did. But the memory of that brief moment persisted. For, in that breathless moment of bewildered groping, there was a sense of familiarity, a recognition of a repeated pattern. Now that my ears were attuned, now that I recognized it, I knew that many times before I had felt that same fleeting flicker of strangeness. I puzzled over that. There seemed no sequence in my memories. For I had felt it on finding a Johnny-jump-up blooming in a sheltered garden corner in January; it had come on seeing my neighbor Lee plowing his hill field against the clouds of May; once, oddly enough, I remembered Will Jolliffe, an accountant, saying: "In an audit, you always build up, never break down," and feeling that same thrill of discovery. But why? Always there had been that sudden sense of acceptance, of readjustment. Was there a pattern here, the outline of a formula, the shadowy indication of a law?

I wasn't sure. Yet, as I followed the highroad home, I clung stubbornly to the thought; and, as I climbed Kettle Hill, and from its bare crest looked down and out over the valley, I began to see.

* * *

FOR HERE WAS another town, and this I knew, yet was constantly discovering—Jaalam Town with its brooks among the tan meadows, its three steeples rising against the green Ridge, the Pond like a sheet of quicksilver. And looking out over it to my own distant house, to this dot of white echoed by the red dot of the barn, I had again, as many times before, that faintly breathless feeling which runs before discovery. It was familiar, yes; but now I saw it all in a new light. Here was that elusive formula, that shadowy law.

It was a law of eternal strangeness and ceaseless readjustment. For me it began, as it does with you, with my own place. Here was endless discovery, a constant adventure. No one can own house and land and not know that. For each year, each month, brings a new recognition of possibilities. Here you will set trees; this land lies well for your garden; this partition you will remove to throw two small rooms into one. Slowly and surely the possibilities unfold, and you know that you will never overtake them. And with each there comes always that small thrill of discovery, of strangeness. Then the world settles, and this new thing becomes yours.

* * *

THE CIRCLE WIDENED. This was true, as well, of my neighborhood. My neighbors Jim and Jen Kibbee, George and Lee, all the others whose lives run with mine, they too are part of this daily adventure of discoverey and adjustment. Neighborhood life is a constant process of bewilderment and recognition. And this held true beyond that small circle. To live in a town, in a country, in this perplexing round world, is a never ending adventure in common living, in groping and discovering, in becoming twisted and bewildered, in coming always to a new vision—and finding it all old and familiar, after all.

Almost I had that formula, now. For ceaselessly, pressing through the brush on this overgrown old road, we come to this stone wall and find new and strange vistas opening. Daily, almost unnoticed for its frequency, this comes. It comes on winter mornings when every twig is furred with silver, when the world glitters behind a crystal veil drifting from cloudless skies. It comes in Spring, as the first fat robin does sentry-go on the lawn and the first rich scent of awaking earth praises the sun. Each day of ripening summer brings discovery; like the brown bees, we busily store memories of gardens and green and the tall candelabra of the yuccas lifting their pale waxen tapers. Then comes that ever fresh discovery of the scent of apples, and the autumnal symphony of color welling from cool lowlands. Daily, hourly, with every passing cloud this world shifts and changes and takes on new beauties. To each strangeness we adjust ourselves, and make it ours.

* * *

AND I WAS no longer ashamed of being turned about, of being an April fool. Always I had been; always I would be. Always there would be new things. And always, at first, would I try to fit them to old formulae, to old fairy tales. But always, whan that Aprille—.

It came again, that sense of strangeness, of discovery. Here again was that pattern; this had all been lived before. And then I remembered. But of course! Why, our very names were alike! And today, even as when Dan Chaucer sang in the April dawn at the Tabard Inn, pilgryms were we alle.

DANIEL CHASE

BY COURTESY OF P. & D. COLNAGHI, LONDON, TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SEATED MAN SEEN FROM BEHIND: *A Drawing in Black and White Chalks by Tintoretto* (1512-18—1594)

JACOPO ROBUSTI, better known as Tintoretto—"The Little Dyer," from his father's profession—was a phenomenon even in sixteenth-century Venice. How great a phenomenon has only recently been recognised by the world at large, as a result of the exhibition of his works held last year in his native city; then for the first time it was possible to see in something like completeness, and under one roof, the full range of the paintings done for the churches and palaces of Venice by one of its greatest sons. Many critics consider him the equal of Titian, and his influence upon subsequent developments is incalculable; for Velasquez studied his pictures and El Greco was actually working in his studio.

He is said to have aimed at rivalling Michael Angelo for design and Titian for color, and nothing was allowed to stand in the way of this ambition! He would make little models and set them in small lighted windows, in order to study the mystery of light and shade. The result is to be found in the world's great galleries—and also, with hardly less eloquence, in the little drawing illustrated—the merest scrap of paper in which he has embodied all the knowledge and imagination of which he was capable. It is difficult to understand how by such summary methods—a few rapid strokes with black and white chalks—so convincing and vital a figure can be evolved from nothing, a figure having weight, vigor, and even emotions. Yet more difficult is it for the modern draughtsman to realise that such things owe much to native genius, but a great deal to unremitting and laborious study. Tintoretto did the drawing in a few minutes; but it cost him twenty years of hard work to attain such perfection.

To a Robin in March

THE weather report that brought you on
From summer hunting on southern lawn
Omitted an item that you should know:
  Snow.

Be not deceived by petals that fall
Through bough and branch by the orchard wall;
These blossoms of frost make the garden litter
  Bitter.

Put aside your design for building.
The hills are unready. Ice is gilding
Twig and stubble. Housed on the beam,
  Dream.

Some night soon when the wind is right
There will be time enough for flight,
There will be cause why you should bring
  Spring.

CHARLES MALAM

On Taking the Right Side

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MARY BAKER EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her sermon, "Christian Healing" (p. 10): "If you wish to be happy, argue with yourself on the side of happiness; take the side you wish to carry, and be careful not to talk on both sides, or to argue stronger for sorrow than for joy. You are the attorney for the case, and will win or lose according to your plea." What wise and rousing counsel this is for all! Who would not gladly take the side of Truth, God, and thereby defend his right to real happiness, which is an ever-present spiritual fact? Mortal mind may summon its false witnesses, poverty, disease, or sin, to testify against mankind, but the true thinker can challenge and silence every argument of error through his knowledge of divine law. One should reject the belief that spiritual victories are won or lost according to one's personal ability or inability to plead the case for justice. It is Christ, Truth, not human ability that gives force to one's argument and destroys error, as Christian Science teaches.

How necessary it is to keep one's thoughts, words, and deeds in line with Truth and Love when faced with the belief in acute or chronic lack! The Christian Scientist has learned through study, experience, and observation that to declare, "I am so ill," when striving to overcome a belief of disease, is to weaken the case for health. Is it not as unwise to say anxiously or fearfully, "I am so poor!" to every willing or unwilling listener? Poverty is never a real condition, though accumulating human needs would often seem to testify oppositely. Faithfulness, ability, and love of true service are divine qualities which man reflects. Divine Love is constantly supplying the opportunity for mankind to use these qualities. Fear, indiscretion, inertia, and all other procurers of poverty are false beliefs, which disappear as spiritual ideas are recognized and admitted into one's consciousness.

A woman was once faced with what seemed to be an acute lack of many needful things. Much time was spent in relating her woes to friends and in seeking human counsel, but no solution of her problem unfolded. One day, turning for comfort to Mrs. Eddy's writings, she read (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 146), "A Christian Scientist never mentally or audibly takes the side of sin, disease, or death." "Why," she thought, "I have deliberately taken the side of error! Now I must think and speak on the side of Truth." A firm decision was made to cease discussing her affairs with others. Divine Love had always met her needs, and she rejoiced that Love works in our interest without lapse. Fear was displaced by renewed confidence in ever-present good. Soon she received an offer of remunerative employment from an unexpected source, and her needs were met abundantly. Here was definite proof that "one on God's side is a majority."

Mrs. Eddy says, concerning the invalid's struggle for health (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 145), that "the victory will be on the patient's side only as immortal Mind through Christ, Truth, subdues the human belief in disease." The right thinker begins his arguments on the side of health by realising the allness of God, Mind, and the unreal, deceptive nature of evil, as manifested in diseased beliefs. Fear is destroyed through the clear realization that the real man embodies only perfect, immortal ideas, and therefore cannot entertain useless, joyless, restricted, or painful concepts. Jesus' injunction (Matthew 5:25), "Agree with thine adversary quickly, whiles thou art in the way with him," is Truth's reminder that every evil suggestion which seems to induce sickness must be instantly denied reality and power. There is no form of disease, latent sorrow, or secret sin which cannot be dislodged from human consciousness, and destroyed by the knowledge of the ever-presence of omnipotent Love, Life, and Truth.

Sometimes meddlesomeness or ignorance of error's methods tempt one to take a side in personal quarrels. This erring impulse should be watched, Mrs. Eddy says in decisive terms (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 288), "A rash conclusion that regards only one side of a question, is weak and wicked; this error works out the results of error." One who realizes this is apt to pause and pray for more love and wisdom in order to "judge righteous judgment" and thereby fulfill his obligations of brotherly love. The real man is created and governed by Love, the divine Principle of his being. This great truth realized and held to firmly will change what seem to be troublesome human problems into happy, helpful lessons.

How unwavering was Christ Jesus' stand on the side of Truth, God! During his earthly ministry he was faced with many situations which argued more strongly "for sorrow than for joy." Through his unswerving loyalty to God sinners were redeemed, the diseased made whole, and the so-called dead restored to life and loved ones. Jesus has lovingly assured humanity that our heavenly Father never fails to provide all good for His children. How grateful all may be that among His precious gifts are spiritual courage, strength, and intuition! For it is through these divine qualities that mankind learns "to refuse the evil, and choose the good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Om at stille sig paa den rette Side

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

MARY BAKER EDDY, Opdageren og Grundlæggeren af Kristen Videnskab, siger i sin Prædiken, *Christian Healing* (S. 10): "Om du ønsker at være glad, stil dig da paa Glædens Side, naar du argumenterer med dig selv; stil dig paa den Side, hvor du ønsker at forblive, og pas paa ikke at tale fra begge Sider eller føre en stærkere Argumentation for Sorg end for Glæde. Du er den, der fører Sagen, og dit Indlæg vil afgøre, om du skal vinde eller tabe." Hvilket vist og tankevækkende Raad med Bud til alle Mennesker! Hvem ønsker ikke med Glæde at stille sig paa Sandhedens, paa Guds Side og derved forsvare sin Ret til virkelig Glæde, som er en evignærværende aandelig Kendsgerning? Kanhænde det dødelige Sind vil indkalde sine falske Vidner, Fattigdom, Sygdom eller Synd til at vidne imod Menneskeheden, men den, der tænker sande Tanker, vil kunne bestride ethvert Vildfarelsens Argument og bringe det til Tavshed med sin Viden om guddommelig Lov. Vi maa afvise den Forestilling, at aandelige Sejre eller Nederlag beror paa vor personlige Evne eller Mangel paa Evne til at føre vor Sag for Retfærdighedens Domstol. Det er, som Kristen Videnskab lærer, Kristus, Sandheden, og ikke menneskelig Evne, som giver Kraft til vort Argument og tilintetgør Vildfarelsen.

Hvor nødvendigt er det ikke at holde vore Tanker, vore Ord og Gerninger i Linie med Sandhed og Kærlighed, naar vi stilles over for en Forestilling om akut eller kronisk Fattigdom! En Christian Scientist [Kristen Videnskabsmand] har ved Studium, Erfaring og Iagttagelse lært, at det at erklære: "Jeg er saa syg", paa samme Tid som man kæmper for at overvinde en Forestilling om Sygdom, er ensbetydende med at svække sin Sag, der drejer sig om Sundhed. Er det ikke ligesaa uklogt i Angst og Frygt at sige: "Jeg er saa fattig!" til hvert Menneske, der ønsker eller ikke ønsker at høre paa os? Fattigdom er aldrig noget virkeligt, skønt de stadig flere og flere Tilfælde af menneskelig Nød ofte synes at føre Bevis for det modsatte. Troskab, Evne og Kærlighed til sand tjenende Gerning er guddommelige Egenskaber, som genspejles af Mennesket. Guddommelig Kærlighed skænker stadig Menneskeheden Lejlighed til at bruge disse Egenskaber. Frygt, Tankeløshed, Sløvhed, alt hvad der hidfører Fattigdom, er falske Forestillinger, som vil forsvinde, naar aandelige Ideer erkendes og indlades i vor Bevidsthed.

En Kvinde var engang stillet over for pludselig, som det syntes, at mangle en Mængde uundværlige Ting. Hun anvendte megen Tid paa at klage sin Nød for sine Venner og søge Raad hos Mennesker, men fandt ingen Løsning paa sit Problem. En Dag, da hun søgte Trøst i Mrs. Eddys Skrifter, fandt hun følgende Ord (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, S. 146): "En Christian Scientist stiller sig aldrig hverken i Tanke eller med Ord paa Syndens, Sygdommens eller Dødens Side." "Men", tænkte hun, "jeg har ganske roligt stillet mig paa Vildfarelsens Side! Nu maa jeg til at tænke og tale fra Sandhedens Side." Hun tog den faste Beslutning ikke oftere at diskutere sine Anliggender med andre Mennesker. Guddommelig Kærlighed havde altid stillet hendes Behov, og hun frydede sig ved Tanken om, at Kærligheden aldrig hører op med at virke for vort Bedste. Hendes Frygt blev erstattet af fornyet Fortrøstning til det stedse-nærværende gode. Snart efter modtog hun et Tilbud om en vellønnet Stilling fra et Sted, hun ikke havde tænkt sig, og hendes Behov blev stillet og mere end det. Hun fik klart Bevis for, at "een paa Guds Side er Majoritet".

Om et sygt Menneskes Kamp for sin Sundhed siger Mrs. Eddy (*Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, S. 145), at "Sejren kun vil blive Patientens, naar udødeligt Sind ved Kristus, Sandheden, betvinger det menneskelige Begreb om Sygdom". Den, der tænker rette Tanker, begynder sin Argumentation paa Sundhedens Side med at erkende Guds, Sindets, Althed og det ondes uvirkelige, skuffende Natur, som det manifesterer sig i Sygdomsbegreber. Frygt tilintetgøres ved en klar Erkendelse af, at det virkelige Menneske kun omfatter fuldkomne, udødelige Ideer og derfor ikke kan huse frugtesløse, glædeløse, begrænsede eller smertefulde Begreber. Jesu Formaning (Matthæus-Evangeliet 5:25): "Vær velvillig mod din Modpart uden Tøven, medens du er med ham paa Vejen", er en Paamindelse fra Sandheden, om at enhver ond Suggestion, som tilsyneladende paafører Sygdom, øjeblikkelig maa frakendes Virkelighed og Magt. Der findes ikke den Form for Sygdom, skjult Sorg eller hemmelig Synd, som ikke vil kunne fordrives fra den menneskelige Bevidsthed og tilintetgøres ved vor Viden om den almægtige Kærligheds, Livets og Sandhedens Stedsenærværelse.

Undertiden fristes vi af Lyst til at blande os i andres Sager eller af Mangel paa Kendskab til Vildfarelsens Metoder til at tage Parti i personlige Stridigheder. Vi maa nøje vogte paa denne fejlagtige Tilskyndelse. I ganske bestemte Ord siger Mrs. Eddy (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 288): "En overilet Afgørelse, der kun ser en Sag fra een Side, er svag og ond; denne Vildfarelse hidfører Vildfarelsens Resultater." Det Menneske, der erkender dette, er villig til at tænke sig om og bede om mere Kærlighed og Visdom for at kunne dømme "en retfærdig Dom" og derved opfylde sin Pligt til at vise Broderkærlighed. Det virkelige Menneske skabes og ledes af Kærlighed, det guddommelige Princip for hans Væren. Om vi erkender denne store Sandhed og med al vor Magt holder fast ved den, vil den forvandle tilsyneladende besværlige menneskelige Problemer til lykkelige, lærerige Erfaringer.

Hvor fast og urokkelig stod ikke Kristus Jesus paa Sandhedens, Guds Side! Han var, medens han vandrede paa Jorden, stillet over for adskillige Situationer, som førte en stærkere Argumentation "for Sorg end for Glæde". Ved hans ufravigelige Troskab mod Gud blev Syndere forløst, syge helbredt, og de saakaldte døde oprejst til Livet og givet tilbage til deres kære. I Kærlighed har Jesus forsikret os Mennesker om, at vor himmelske Fader aldrig vil ophøre at skænke Sine Børn alt, hvad der er godt. Hvor taknemmelige maa vi ikke alle være, at der blandt Hans kostelige Gaver findes aandeligt Mod, Styrke og Intuition! For det er gennem disse guddommelige Egenskaber, at Menneskeheden lærer "at vrage det onde og vælge det gode".

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Unreality

THE mist
Has made the world
An insubstantial stage
Whose canvas flats now lean against
The sky.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

Some Remarkable Spinning

HAND spinning in America has been done almost entirely by wheel, and spinning on a wheel is a magic process. It seems regrettable that such a graceful practice should disappear as completely as it has from many parts of the world. Spinning is one of the vestiges of beauty which the women of the Highlands have helped to keep for us. Even if it had no esthetic appeal, the great contribution it has made to human welfare and to world culture should command the interest of every thoughtful person. The boundless variety of useful and beautiful textiles now within reach of the masses of our people—a wealth beyond the dreams of ancient kings and queens—has come through this age-old hand process. Spinning was the basic step upon which the character and quality of every fabric depended.

It seems incredible now that a craft so widely practiced should for so long have remained unprogressive as to the time required for the process. For centuries the preparation of the yarn was the great time problem connected with weaving, and even as late as colonial days practically every woman spun, regardless of her station, because weaving could be done so much faster than the thread could be spun. It is said that eight spinners were necessary to supply one weaver with yarn, and in households where the spinners were also the weavers, they always computed the time for preparing the thread and yarn as several times that required to weave the web.

But if the spinning wheel and the spindle were not noted for speed, as we measure it now, they developed a skill of hand and made a quality of thread or yarn which remains today a source of wonder and admiration. It is recorded that in 1745 a woman of East Dereham, Norfolk, England, spun a single pound of wool into a thread 84,000 yards in length, nearly 48 miles. Since that time, however, it is said that a young English woman of Norwich has spun a pound of combed wool into a thread of 168,000 yards, and that she actually produced from the same weight of cotton a thread of 203,000 yards, equal to upward of 115 miles. This last thread if woven would produce about 20 yards of 36-inch muslin.—From "Handcrafts of the Southern Highlands," by ALLEN H. EATON. (New York: Russell Sage Foundation.)

The Ultimate in Worldly Beauty

THE seaplane raced with time to reach Brazil's glittering capital at sunset. Norbourne had misgivings. All his life he had been told that the sight of the harbor was the ultimate in worldly beauty. In many parts of both hemispheres he had looked upon beauty raw and beauty wrought to strange perfection by man's imagination and ingenuity. He had seen the Sahara's relentless desert dunes waving under a waning moon. He had gazed upon Palermo in a still platinum dawn when the semi-circular mountains, the city towers, the smacks and junks of fishermen spreading sardine nets in the bay all seemed created from pure silver. At Taormina he had seen, through almond branches in full flower, Mt. Aetna's snow-clad cone turn to a mountain pile of diamonds. Only a fortnight previous, flying over the hump of the midwinter Andes, he had said that no half-hour of travel could surpass it. He got up and walked toward the cockpit and gazed through the window between the shoulders of pilot and co-pilot. The thunderbird throbbed steadily, devouring distance with magical celerity. . . . To the east the unstable Atlantic stretched like a continent of variegated jade. Far to the west, suffused in dusty rose color, great mountains, as if to keep the sun company, turned their stupendous backs on the capital and stalked off towards the Brazilian jungle.—From "South by Thunderbird," by HUSTON STRODE. (New York: Random House.)

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A Man in the News

Richard Butler Follows In the Family Tradition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—In Mr. Richard Austin Butler, the new Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the British House of Commons has an exponent of Britain's external policy who has already made a reputation in Parliament.

During the whole of the more crucial years when the British legislature was engaged in shaping the constitution which is now being introduced into India he occupied the responsible position of Undersecretary of State for that dependency, a post to which he was appointed at the early age of 27.

It thus fell to him to have to help to defend in Parliament one of the most complicated single pieces of legislation ever passed into law by that body.

His clarity and persuasiveness contributed so largely to the eventual acceptance of this measure that he became marked out for the rapid political promotion that has since come his way.

His career is held to be comparable to that of the late Lord Curzon, who was a brilliant Undersecretary of State, at an almost equally early age.

Mr. Butler's father and his uncle have both been Governors of provinces in India as big as first-class European countries. Among his earlier forebears have been two famous heads of Harrow School, two masters of leading colleges at Cambridge, England, and also the founder of one of the chief newspapers in India.

His own scholastic successes have included double first-class honors at Cambridge and presidency of the Union Debating Society at that University. He has been an M. P. since 1929.

© Elliott and Fry

Richard Austin Butler
Britain's New Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs

Public Utilities Control Sought In British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, British Columbia—British Columbia is going ahead with the control of public utilities and probably going further than any other Canadian province.

T. D. Pattullo, Provincial Premier, announced that his government would introduce legislation to establish a powerful public utilities commission at the autumn session of the Legislature.

Dr. W. A. Carrothers, Professor of Economics at the University of British Columbia and an outstanding Canadian economist, will be chairman of the commission, the Premier said. At present he is the Government's economic advisor and is on leave of absence from the University.

Meanwhile, Dr. Carrothers has been appointed Chairman of a board which will control oil and coal products as public utilities. Under legislation passed last fall, Dr. Carrothers will have power to determine prices of every coal and oil product, but his prices must receive approval by the Government.

After some months of inquiry, he will set the price of coal and gasoline, concerning which a Royal Commission filed a report last autumn, holding that existing prices are far too high. But, according to newspapers close to the Government, Dr. Carrothers does not accept the Commission's finding that gasoline could be sold here at 18 cents a gallon if distribution were reorganized, and coal at $6 a ton if the industry were put on an efficient basis. These newspapers say there is no prospect of any such drastic price reduction but that some cut will be made is regarded as certain, following a widespread public outcry.

During the next six months the Government will study the public utility acts of all Provinces and States with a view to profiting by their experience in this field. This will not delay the fixing of prices on coal and oil products, however, even though these products will later come under the general Public Utilities Act.

The questions of what profits public utility companies shall be allowed and on what basis they shall be paid, have yet to be settled, but in studying them the Government will investigate in detail the struggle between power companies and the Roosevelt Government.

Wilbur Daniel Steele Admits He Doesn't Care for Writing

Author! Author!

Wilbur Daniel Steele has gone back to North Lyme, Conn., and to some tasks which he does not particularly like. His house is an old one, so there is certain to be some carpentering; Mr. Steele will do it, but his heart is not in the job. The garden will need attention. Mr. Steele will dig and plant and in due season weed. But the prospect does not attract him. There will be his usual stint of writing, four or five hours a day. But—and this may sound strange to his public—Mr. Steele does not really enjoy the labor of writing.

Not that Mr. Steele is a grouch. He is a very pleasant person, indeed. But he is just frank. Or perhaps too many gushing ladies have been saying to him, "Oh, Mr. Steele, how wonderful it must be to be a writer!"

Just before he moved away from New York City, he discussed his attitude toward writing. Of course, he wants to tell a story, he admitted. Else he never would attempt it. But the work involved in writing is something else again.

Mr. Steele has no favorites among his books. He looked at them all, including the last, "The Sound of Rowlocks" (Harpers), and said that some were "worse than others," but that he could call none his "ewe lamb."

His way of writing is different from that of the average author. He may sit for a week at his desk merely thinking about a story. And every detail must be clear before he starts to write. His characters never surprise their author by unexpected capers. Mr. Steele knows when he writes page 1 just what he intends to set down half way through the story and how it will end. He thinks that is necessary procedure with the "dramatic" story which is his métier.

Because the plot is clear to him from the beginning there is little rewriting. His average daily output is about 600 words, first done in longhand and then typed in the same work session. Most authors let their first draft "get cold," that is, lie over for another day, when they will be able to approach it with freshened critical faculty. But Mr. Steele finds that his way works well for him and that there is little polishing to do when he comes to the third and final draft.

* * *

Busman's Holiday

Speaking of a busman's holiday, Percy A. Morris is a member of the staff of Peabody Museum in New Haven and there is nothing he likes more than to come to New York City for a day at the Museum of Natural History. The New York museum is bigger, he explains patiently when any one is so lacking in understanding as to ask him if he never goes to the theater or to look at pictures.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Morris is pretty good at making his own pictures; that is, not painted ones but camera ones. It appears that he grew up on a farm where there was plenty of space and the family thought it only natural for a boy to collect snakes, turtles, clamshells, flowers, and flies. When he grew up and married, he moved into an apartment. What with one thing and another, especially a wife, it was made clear to Mr. Morris that his collections were not desirable in the living room.

So he turned his attention to taking photographs, which require little space and which Mrs. Morris seems to enjoy. Equipped with flashlight bulbs, he spends hours in dark marshes trying to capture a spring peeper. With a string tied to the camera shutter, he will lie under a bush until a bird finally returns to the nest. And once he took his camera to the backyard and caught a tree frog so in harmony with the angles and bark of an elm tree that the eye can scarcely distinguish one from the other. That particular picture has won a number of awards and it adorns the jacket for Mr. Morris's book, "Nature Photography Around the Year" (Appleton Century).

* * *

Traditionally, in the fourth estate, the oldster advises the youngster to resist the temptation to be a reporter, or at least not to serve more than a five-years sentence. If he stays beyond that period, he is warned, the game will have him, and in time he will vary the undeniable pleasures of his working hours with chats to youngsters discouraging them from newspaper careers.

Three women reporters are breaking away from newspapers, but with backward glances. Miss Pickford worked only a week on a New York newspaper. It took too much time to get a story and write it, she said. But she got quite a chuckle out of being behind the camera instead of before it. And, she added, her writing career really began a long time ago when the players in the old Biograph used to go up to Broadway, see a play, write a script the next morning, and sell it to the producer. No one took the pictures seriously enough in those days to object, and Miss Pickford said she turned many a pseudo-honest dollar that way. She intends to tell all about it in the biography she is starting to write.

Irene Kuhn, whose 18 years of reporting have been described in "Assigned to Adventure" (Lippincott) is going to work for a motion picture magazine. "I have had my beatings as well as my successes," she says, "but I still say that the newspaper business is the greatest one in the world."

Mary Knight, who managed to get a book out of five years of reporting, "On My Own" (Macmillan), is turning her hand for the first time to fiction, but keeps a huge map under the glass top of her desk and breaks into the conversation every now and then with a wistful, "Now here is a place I never have been. Don't you think some editor might send me there?"

Marjorie Shuler

Maple Sugar Grant Of $200,000 Voted To Quebec Farmers

QUEBEC, April 6 (CP)—A $200,000 grant to help Quebec farmers improve maple sugar production methods was approved yesterday by the Province's Legislature Assembly.

The measure carried on a 59-11 vote after opposition members asserted it did not specify how the improvement would be managed. Trade and Commerce Minister Joseph Bilodeau explained that part of the sum would be devoted to research and part to replace utensils used by farmers in all stages of manufacture of maple sugar and sirup.

The Trade and Commerce Minister said that Quebec farmers, particularly those of the eastern townships where the Province's largest maple groves are situated, do a business in maple sugar worth nearly $1,500,000 a year.

Coal Mine Control Bill Passes Commons

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—The House of Commons last night approved and sent to the House of Lords a bill calling for public control of Great Britain's coal industry.

The measure provides that eventually the Government would assume ownership of all coal resources in Great Britain through purchase of privately-owned coal royalties and voluntary and compulsory amalgamation of collieries.

There are between 4,000 and 5,000 owners of coal royalty rights, collecting a fee on each ton of coal produced. Some rights are hundreds of years old and sold with the land; others are separate and change hands much like securities. In effect, ownership of royalty rights is ownership of the coal.

Under the coal bill the Government would pay royalty owners £4,430,000 a year for 15 years, a total of £66,450,000 for royalties and title to visible and undiscovered coal.

Payments to individual royalty owners would be made on the basis of valuation as of Jan. 1, 1939, and the Government would assume coal ownership July 1, 1942.

Money borrowed to buy royalties, and £10,000,000 additional for expenses, would be repaid out of mining leases to private companies.

Authority for compulsory mine amalgamation, where voluntary combines are not deemed adequate, would lie in the Government's leasing power over the present 1,000 mining enterprises.

The 739,000 British coal miners, who annually produce more than 840,000,000 tons of coal, would be granted Government protection against exploitation through leasing powers.

The net annual revenue of British coal mines is about £5,000,000 from which half a million pounds is deducted for welfare levies and special taxes. Under the new plan, Government revenue from coal would liquidate loans and be turned back into the industry to strengthen it.

Drys Keep Wisconsin's Dry City Dry by Vote

RICHLAND CENTER, Wis., April 6 (AP)—The drys—not the ayes—had it today when voters defeated a referendum to permit the licensing of beer sales, 1,085 to 979. This city, only dry municipality in the State, has been without legal brew since 1933 when taverns and stores were licensed without a public ballot. Subsequent referenda resulted in dry victories.

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In a period when sales of other cars were sliding off it went ahead, in one month actually outselling one of the Big Three of the lowest-priced field.

It's *still* going ahead—not car Number Seven or Eight, as one might expect by its price-class, but one of the season's Four Best Sellers!

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 14-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1938

Metropolitan District Radio Plans Are Hit

Special Commission Puts in Second Report on the Department

Age Limit Changes

Report Urges Lowering of Maximum to 30 Years and Minimum to 21

Abandonment of the Metropolitan District Commission two-way radio experiment, complete separation of policing and park maintenance duties, and more rigorous mental and physical examinations for police applicants are among the recommendations proposed by the Special 1937 commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures in its second M. D. C. report filed in the Legislature today.

This report, the 14th submitted after a year's intensive study, also contained recommendations that the maximum police entrance age limit be lowered from 35 years to 30, and the minimum age be reduced from 25 to 21 years.

The commission also proposed establishment of accident prevention squads, a crime prevention program, and consolidation of the six M. D. C. divisions into three districts. Under the proposed separation of policing and park maintenance duties, three of the six division captains would become park superintendents, while the remaining three would continue as police division captains.

Day Off in Seven

In addition, recommendations were filed to give the police staff one day off in seven instead of the present one day off in eight.

Regarding proposed abandonment of the police radio study which has been going on for a year, the Commission pointed out that completion of the two-way system would cost $26,000 to $29,000, in addition to necessary staff increases.

As far as the M. D. C. system is concerned, the report stated, "the elements of speed, reliability, and secrecy, provided at a considerable cost by police radio, are to a great degree wasted in connection with police business."

In addition the Commission reported, "there is serious doubt as to whether a department with the type of crime problem the M. D. C. force now has, or in the near future may expect to have, shows sufficient need of a police radio to warrant the initial and operation cost."

To bolster the recommendations for lower entrance age limits for the police force, the Commission pointed out under the present limits the average age on the force is 45.8 years.

Young Men Needed

"For police administration," the Commission contended, "it is especially important that young, vigorous, intelligent men be secured. A high maximum age tends to defeat the objective that the State should receive a comparatively long period of effective service from each officer and has an adverse effect on the retirement system. . . . Younger men have greater adaptability and are more easily trained and disciplined."

The Commission urged that police applicants be required to have at least a high school education. The present mental examination system was criticized as resulting in the selection of "the candidate who most successfully memorizes and presents standardized answers." Therefore, the Commission recommended that intelligence, adaptability and aptitude tests be used in examining applicants.

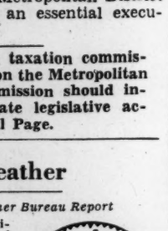
A more rigid application of the six months probation period to weed out those recruits found to be unfit was also proposed.

The Commission definitely opposed consolidation of the State Police and the Metropolitan police, reporting "there would be no practical gains from consolidation. The distinctly different types of crime problem faced by each force makes the specialized application of park police necessary in any case, and if conducted by the Department of Public Safety, would operate merely to deprive the Metropolitan District Commission of an essential executive arm."

The special taxation commission's report on the Metropolitan District Commission should inspire immediate legislative action: Editorial Page.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy and continued cold tonight, with lowest temperature near 30 degrees; snow late tonight, probably turning to rain Thursday; gradually becoming slightly warmer; moderate northwest to north winds, shifting to easterly.

Maine: Cloudy probably snow Thursday and in extreme southwest portion late tonight not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow beginning late tonight or Thursday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Snow late tonight probably turning to rain Thursday and slightly warmer.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate shifting winds becoming fresh to strong easterly over south and central portions, overcast weather with snow or rain Thursday and over south portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	30	25	Minneapolis	26	26
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	66	64
Chicago	30	30	New York	34	28
Denver	20	64	Norfolk	52	46
Helena	26	34	Philadelphia	32	32
Kansas City	50	44	St. Louis	60	52
Los Angeles	54	54	San Francisco	48	48
Miami	74	74	Washington	38	38

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. April 6.
B—Minimum, April 5.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 3:42 p. m.; height 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 4:03 a. m.; height 10.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 6:44 p. m.

Common Echoes to Rumble of Tanks

By a Staff Photographer

Boston Observes World War Anniversary
Upper—Row of Tanks Ready for Action
Lower—Soldiers Signalling Through Radio Telephone

Military scenes were enacted on Boston Common today to mark the twenty-first anniversary of the entry of the United States on the side of the Allies in the World War.

Tanks and other field equipment rolled across the area, field radio sets were erected to simulate actual operations, and spectators had an opportunity to compare modern armament and equipment with that of 1917.

The anniversary exhibition was carried out by officers and men of the Massachusetts National Guard.

Hopes for State Rights In Flood Control Fading

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—A series of White House conferences today brought little assurance that New England's demands for state rights would be considered in drawing up the new national flood control policy soon to be transmitted to Congress.

While representatives of Vermont, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut Planning Boards were conferring with James Roosevelt, the President's son and Secretary, Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts was conferring with the President himself on a revision of national flood control policy to get long-delayed projects in all parts of the country under way and at the same time provide construction work to take up the present slack in employment.

Mr. McCormack is author of a bill to make flood control a 100 per cent federal activity. Under the 1936 flood control law, local communities pay the costs of sites and damages. Army engineers testified at flood control hearings in the House recently that projects in all parts of the country had been delayed because of the inability of local communities to furnish their share of the costs.

The New England flood control experts who have stood firm for the interstate compacts, assuring the States of retention of control over power and other natural resources, called at the White House and conferred with young Roosevelt as to the solution of the present impasse after giving their views to the House Committee yesterday.

Giving the New England spokesmen little encouragement, James Roosevelt merely told them that the President hopes to send a new flood control message to Congress before the end of the present session. The disagreement between the Fderal Govrnment and the New England States was not discussed.

After his conference with the President, Representative McCormack said he was "very hopeful" that a solution of the flood control problem could be reached in the near future. The President told newspapermen that he is studying flood control as a phase of the larger question as to whether the Administration shall enter upon a new public works program at this time.

The New England delegation which called at the White House was composed of Col. John Jacobsen, Jr., Chairman, New Hampshire Water Resources Board; Phillip Shutler, Vermont State Planning Board; Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman, Massachusetts State Planning Board; Judge Edward J. Daly, former Attorney General of Connecticut; Gen. Sanford H. Wadhams, Chairman Connecticut Water Resources Board; and Charles McLaughlin, Attorney General of Connecticut.

New Hampshire State Finances Termed 'Excellent' by Patten

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 6—State of New Hampshire finances, which have been questioned by the anti-Murphy element in State Republican affairs, are declared to be "excellent" by Charles T. Patten, State Comptroller, reporting for the six-month period ending Dec. 31, 1937.

Thomas P. Cheney, Attorney General, Republican gubernatorial candidate against Gov. Francis P. Murphy, in his first address since announcing his candidacy, sounded a warning against what he termed a rapidly increasing State debt and the resulting burden to taxpayers of interest thereon.

The report of the State Comptroller shows that the State had outstanding in bonds and notes on Dec. 31, 1936, obligations to the extent of $12,297,899. On June 30, 1937, this had been reduced to $11,074,297 and on Dec. 31, 1937, to $9,926,678.

For the six-month period ending Dec. 31, 1937, the State actually operated at a profit as receipts amounted to $12,236,714 and expenditures were $11,146,638. The cut in outstanding notes and bonds resulted not so much from the operating profit but from the following of a fiscal policy of using cash on hand to meet obligations rather than issuing bonds and notes as authorized.

The Comptroller reports that authorized securities to the extent of $5,347,000 are yet unissued. Taking the State debt as the difference between assets and liabilities, the Comptroller reports that the net State debt on June 30, 1937, was $12,796,913 and on Dec. 31, 1937, was $12,862,712. On Dec. 31, 1936, the net State debt was $12,700,798. In other words, during the year 1937 the net State debt increased $161,914.

Book Bus Service

The State Public Library Commission is starting a "book bus" serv-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Harrington Is Named Insurance Commissioner

In Boston Today

Dr. Jackmauh Gets Health Post

Gov. Charles F. Hurley made two important State appointments today when he named Charles F. J. Harrington, Watertown Democrat, as State Commissioner of Insurance, and Dr. Paul J. Jakmauh of Milton as State Commissioner of Public Health.

Mr. Harrington will succeed Francis J. DeCelles, a Curley appointee, whose term has expired and whose administration was criticized by a special legislative commission which investigated the Commonwealth Mutual Liability Insurance Company. Mr. DeCelles' chief fame was that he was the first Insurance Commissioner since the establishment of compulsory automobile insurance in Massachusetts, to effect reductions in the premium rates.

Mr. Harrington is a member of the Insurance Brokers' Association and the Massachusetts Insurance Agents' Association, Vice-President of the Boston Association of Casualty and Surety General Agents, and a director in the Massachusetts Insurance Federation. He is manager of the casualty department in the insurance firm of O'Brion, Russell & Co.

Mr. Harrington served as one of the major Hurley leaders in the 1936 Democratic pre-primary convention which endorsed Mr. Hurley as Governor. He served as Chairman of

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Budget Debate Begins in House

The prolonged annual debate on the budget opened in the House of Representatives today with Republican members struggling to effect economies in the $72,488,502 program submitted by Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Democratic minority attempting to force back into the budget the $943,680 clipped from the Governor's recommendations by the Republican-controlled House Ways and Means Committee.

The Committee's total recommendations were $70,635,396, the remaining difference between the Governor's figures and those of the committee being made up of reserves the Committee clipped out of the original budget.

The present budget battle is expected to be of considerable length inasmuch as 226 of the 735 budget items yesterday were passed for debate. Every item eliminated or reduced by the Republicans Ways and Means Committeee was passed for debate as part of Democratic preconceived strategy.

One of the major battles will come on an amendment proposed by Rep-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

'Jobs' Bills Hit At House Hearing

Frank statements on how to get jobs for constituents enlivened a hearing before the House Committee on Rules today.

Speaking in opposition to a bill to spend $10,000,000 from the highway fund for relief projects under the Metropolitan District Commission and another to appropriate $8,000,000, Representative Philip Sherman (R) of Somerville, charged that one had to submit the name of the candidate for a job to Daniel Farrell, one of the Governor's secretaries, in order to obtain a job for that man in the Public Works Department.

Representative John F. Aspell of Boston, Democratic leader of the House, declared Representative Sherman's charge was "absolutely false."

Representative Albert E. Morris (D) of Everett, speaking in favor of his bill for $10,000,000 for relief projects under the supervision of the M. D. C., volunteered that he had been unable to get work for constituents through the Governor's office and that on submitting 50 names to the Public Works Department he left the warning that if the appointments were not made he would work for a cut in the department's budget.

"Thanks for the tip," remarked Representative Sherman.

The bill to appropriate $8,000,000 was the measure of Representative Edward Sirois (R) of Lawrence.

Codman Company Sues for $20,000

The Codman Hill Construction Company, subject of lengthy investigation by the Boston Finance Commission for its charges for work done on the property of the George Robert White Fund, today filed suit in Suffolk Superior Court to recover $20,000 which the company alleges the City of Boston owes for labor and materials furnished the City as Trustee of the White Fund.

Twenty counts in the plaintiff's declaration of alleged indebtedness run from $2.63 to $8,940.40.

The last-named sum is sought on a contract of Oct. 3, 1936, for concrete, waterproofing, and removal of defective piling in the basements of Fund property on Boylston Street, between March 13 and April 9, 1937—a piece of work argued at length during the investigation.

Corporation Council Henry Parkman, Jr., said the city would fight the claims.

Winter Hangs On Snow Is Forecast

Winter hangs on despite the brave showing of crocuses and budding trees; in fact, snow is forecast for tonight.

Today was the coldest April 6 in 51 years. The official thermometer reading was 25 degrees between 5 and 6 o'clock this morning. On this day in 1887 the low was 23 degrees. April 6, 1881, recorded 20 degrees. At the other end of the scale April 6, 1928, set a high of 82 degrees.

The balloon equipped with radio meteorograph recorded 59 below zero at 38,500 feet this morning. This is an unusual low for this time of year, according to G. Harold Noyes, meteorologist.

Today's forecast was for "cloudy and continued cold tonight with the lowest temperature near 30 degrees; snow late tonight, probably turning to rain Thursday; gradually becoming slightly warmer."

'El' Would Sell At $70 a Share

The Boston Elevated Railway Directors are willing to sell the Company's common stock to the Boston Metropolitan District for $70 a share, Senator Arthur W. Hollis (R) of Newton, chairman of the Legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs, announced today.

The Directors have not yet discussed the price with the stockholders of the Company but passed along the price to the Committee, which has before it several bills for public ownership of the Boston Elevated Railway.

In supporting a proposal made by Governor Hurley for public ownership, one of his spokesmen said $60 a share might be a fair purchase price. The stock is now selling for approximately $50 a share on the market. Under the Public Control Act, passed in 1931, the Metropolitan District could take over the more than 200,000 shares of common stock at an option price of $85 a share without any stockholder agreement.

To buy the stock at a lower price stockholder approval is necessary.

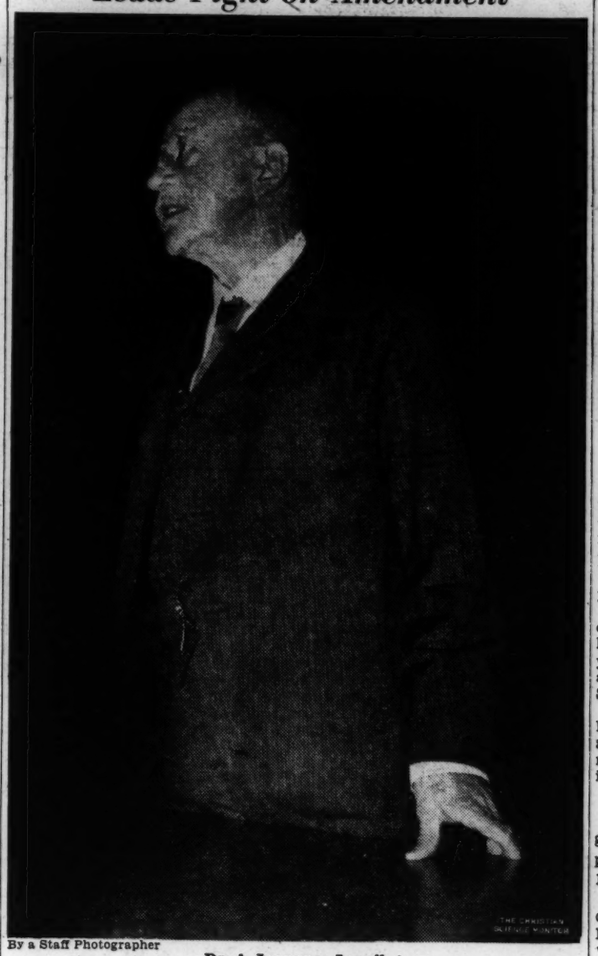
Official Opposed Release of Long

James E. Warren, assistant superintendent of the Bridgewater State Farm, told the House Rules Committee today that he told Judge Arthur P. Stone he would not recommend the release of Howard Long from the institution "because of his sex tendencies." The witness said he was so recorded in the Brockton Court when the petition was heard seeking Long's release.

Long, for whom Judge Stone was attorney and trustee, recently was convicted of the slaying of a boy in New Hampshire.

The Warren testimony came at the interrogation of Representative Roland D. Sawyer (R) of Ware, who brought charges against Judge Stone, seeking his impeachment.

Leads Fight on Amendment



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell
President Emeritus of Harvard University, Who Urges Defeat of Child Labor Amendment at Legislative Hearing in Boston

O'Connell Named Manager of Fund By White Board

Former U. S. Representative Joseph F. O'Connell, who announced his support of Maurice J. Tobin for Mayor at a critical time in the mayoralty campaign last Fall, was named manager of the George Robert White Fund by the trustees at a meeting late yesterday.

Mr. O'Connell will receive $7,500 annually in this position which has been vacant since May, 1935, when the trustees, under the chairmanship of Former Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield, abolished the post.

It was then held by Gen. Edward L. Logan who was appointed under Former Mayor James M. Curley's administration and received $20,000 annually, out of which administrative expenses of the fund were paid. General Logan succeeded George E. Phelan, the first Manager of the fund, who directed its affairs on a similar fiscal basis.

Savings Cited

Under this set up, the salary of George L. Driscoll, Clerk of the fund, was paid by the Manager. Under the new administration of Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Driscoll's salary of $4,200 will be paid out of the general trust fund. Thus the administrative costs for the fund will be less than in previous administrations.

During Mayor Mansfield's administration the fund was managed by Roswell G. Hall, superintendent of public buildings. Last summer the administration of the fund was subjected to a hearing by the Boston Finance Commission. The hearing lasted 11 consecutive weeks and a contractor who had done work for the fund was sent to jail for two months for contempt of court.

Court Ruling

Early this year the Suffolk Probate Court, on a request from Former Mayor Mansfield, ruled that under the will of George Robert White, by which the $5,000,000 trust fund was created for the city, the trustees have the right to hire a Manager at a proper salary to administer the fund.

Mr. O'Connell was accordingly unanimously elected to the position yesterday by the trustees who include: Mayor Tobin, chairman; Damon E. Hall, president of the Boston Bar Association; Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce; John E. Kerrigan, president of the City Council; and Charles J. Fox, city auditor.

Teachers Join Fight on Tobin's Funding Measure

Accompanied by a last-minute publicity campaign by various school organizations against the most important section of Mayor Tobin's funding bill, the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance met in executive session this afternoon to decide whether or not to recommend passage of the bill as it is now written.

The measure provides among other things that the Mayor of Boston shall be given control of the expenditures of the School Committee, the Police Department and the County. At present the Mayor has control of less than half the expenditures of the City. Under the proposed bill he would be given control of nearly three fourths of these expenditures.

Opposition to the bill is centered in the schools, the most powerful group that could lobby against the measure. While hearings were held, few groups opposed the measure. But since then a drive against that part of the bill which gives the Mayor additional executive authority has been under way. A few days ago the School Committee publicly announced its opposition to the bill. But today, the pressure drive really was started when former Attorney General Herbert Parker of Lancaster who said he represented "all the school teachers of Boston," attacked the bill.

Provision Assailed

"If the Mayor wants to run the city at the expense of the public schools, he is certainly making a good start," said Mr. Parker. "Under this bill the city of Boston would be absolved of paying a single dollar to the support of the schools except as the Mayor, or whoever holds the position of Mayor in the future, may decide."

To this charge Mayor Tobin replied: "Perhaps the gentleman from Lancaster knows more about the needs of the school system than I do, but I doubt it. I have twice been elected by large majorities to an unpaid position on the Boston School Committee, and on the basis of my service there the people elected me Mayor."

Mr. Tobin pointed out that the section providing for mayoral control of school expenditures is operative only during his administration.

Tobin Replies

"I know the people of Boston have faith in my efforts to preserve public employees' salaries, to keep taxes within reasonable bounds, and to preserve the city's credit," the Mayor said. "The passage of this bill may assure my desires. Its failure will probably prevent them."

Opposition to the bill was also announced by the Council of Presidents of Boston School Organizations through its President, John F. Roche, who said:

"The council heartily supports the Boston School Committee in its unanimous opposition to any proposed legislation that would restrict the independence and authority enjoyed by the Board during the present century and so ably defended by Mr. Tobin and his predecessors."

Child Labor Law Assailed As Dangerous

Bay State Foes Rally to Cut Power Granted to Congress

At Statehouse

Educators Lead Fight Against Amendment Before States for 14 Years

The proposed Federal Child Labor Amendment was assailed today before a Massachusetts legislative committee as granting a dangerous power to Congress to regulate "all the activities" of children under 18 years of age.

It was the turn of the opponents of the proposed amendment, which has been before the States for 14 years, to present their case today, advocates having appeared at the Statehouse a week ago.

With religious and educational leaders as chief speakers, opponents attacked the wording of the Amendment, not its purposes, in a session in Gardner Auditorium.

Powers Cited

The Amendment would give Congress "power to limit, regulate, and prohibit the labor of persons under 18 years of age."

Speakers for the opposition included Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus of Harvard University; Joseph R. Hamlin, President of the Constitutional Liberty League; the Rev. Thomas R. Reynolds of the St. Matthew's Roman Catholic Church, Dorchester, and the Rev. George O. Lillegard of the Lutheran Church.

All asked the Legislature again to refuse ratification of the Amendment, as it has done almost annually since 1914. Twenty-eight other States have ratified the plan in 14 years, about 10 of which previously had rejected it.

Favors Protection

Dr. Lowell, who frequently has appeared before legislative committees to fight the Amendment, spoke for only five minutes. He said that "much depends on the use of words and names"; that he is "in favor of protection of the child," but that this measure "carries too far."

As a "student of government," he said the Nation's reconstruction policy after the Civil War and its prohibition experiment were "two extremes" which "went too far in the direction of control by the Government." He said the Child Labor Amendment came in this class.

[redacted] introduced by Mr. Hamlin, who said the Amendment would give Congress power not only to regulate child labor in industry, but "power covering every activity of all persons under the age limit (18)."

A substitute amendment limiting the power to regulation of the "labor for hire" of persons under 18 was introduced in Congress a few months ago by Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan.

Sees "Lust for Power"

The Rev. Mr. Reynolds, introduced as representing William Cardinal O'Connell, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston, told the Committee on Constitutional Law:

"We hate child labor, but this Amendment is not a child labor proposition. Acceptance of this law would take control of the children from their parents and give it to Congress.

"If ever there was a day when the Legislature should oppose such an Amendment, it is today when we see what is going on now in Europe."

Those who back the Child Labor Amendment pursue a "fake humanitarianism, a fake liberalism and have a distorted view of what constitutes human rights," according to the Rev. Mr. Lillegard. "It is not a love for our children, but a lust for power, that motivates their desire for such control over youngsters."

Others who spoke in opposition to the Amendment included: Mrs. Charles Feehan, President of the League of Catholic Women of the Boston Archdiocese; Mrs. Archibald Jordan, representing the American Coalition, Washington; the Rev. Robert P. Barry, Director of the Catholic Charitable Bureau.

The names of two Roman Catholic Bishops, the Most Rev. James E. Cassidy, of Fall River, and the Most Rev. Thomas O'Leary, of Springfield, also were recorded in opposition.

Museum Planned To House Relics Of Fire-Fighting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6—A movement has been started here for a city-operated fire-fighting museum, as a means of preserving the collections of the Providence Veteran Firemen's Association.

The proposal is made by a group of members of the Association, who feel that it would be a loss if Providence were to allow the scattering of the collection of souvenirs of the primative days of fire-fighting now housed at the organization's headquarters in the Old Pioneer Hall. The hall is one of the last buildings the Providence Volunteer Fire Department occupied before it went out of existence in 1854 and was succeeded by a permanent department.

The Association, which was founded in 1881 and in its heyday had about 2,000 members, has not functioned actively for about a year and a half, although it has not yet been formally dissolved.

Providence Museum Head And Wife Ask Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6—Dr. Alexander A. Dorner, Director of the museum at the Rhode Island School of Design, and Mrs. Dorner, have taken first steps to become American citizens. According to the records of William E. Reddy, Federal Court clerk, they took out naturalization papers this week.

Dr. Dorner is a native of Germany, and his wife was born in Czechoslovakia. On Dec. 3, 1942, they will be eligible to take out their second papers. On this date they will be observing their fifth anniversary of entry into this country.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Radio Programs—Page 10

Movies

Scollay and Modern—
"A Slight Case of Murder," with Edward G. Robinson. Scollay: 10:05 a. m. 1, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50. Also, "The First 100 Years." Scollay 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 6:25, 8:30.

Exeter—

Warner Oland and Keye Luke in "Charlie Chan at Monte Carlo." 2:20, 5, 8. Also "Man-Proof," with Myrna Loy and Franchot Tone. 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. Tomorrow: Hugh Herbert and Allen Jenkins in "Shi The Octopus." Also Paul Muni in "The Life of Emile Zola."

Fenway and Paramount—
"Over the Wall" featuring John Litel, June Travis, Dick Foran and Dick Purcell. Fenway: 1:15, 4:15, 7:20, 10:20. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7, 9:50. Also "Arsene Lupin Returns," starring Melvyn Douglas and Virginia Bruce. Fenway: 2:40, 5:40, 8:45. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. Tomorrow: Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," featuring Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper. Also "Accidents Will Happen," with Ronald Reagan, Gloria Blondell and Dick Purcell.

Keith Memorial—
Deanna Durbin in "Mad About Music," 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:15, 10:10. Stage: Jane Pickens, Holland & Hart, Gene Sheldon, Park & Clifford.

Repertory and Medford Square—
"Crack-Up," with Brian Donlevy and Frank Morgan. Also "100 Men and a Girl," featuring Deanna Durbin, Adolphe Menjou and Mischa Auer. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Uptown—
"Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland, 2:55, 6:25, 10. Also "Radio City Revels," featuring Bob Burns. 1:15, 5:40, 8:30.

University—
Grace Moore in "The King Steps Out." 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. Also "Society Doctor," with Robert Taylor and Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 5, 8:10. Tomorrow: Wallace Beery in "Bad Man of Brimstone." Also "Paradise for Three," with Frank Morgan.

Strand—
May Robson in "Lady for a Day." Also John Barrymore in "Bulldog Drummond Comes Back."

Brookline Village—
"Buccaneer," with Fredric March and Franciska Gaal. 2:15, 5:50, 9:25. Also "Love Is a Headache." 4:26, 7:55. Tomorrow: Edward G. Robinson in "Last Gangster." Also "Danger, Love at Work," with Jack Haley, Ann Sothern, Mary Boland and E. E. Clive.

State and Orpheum:
"The Adventures of Tom Sawyer" (technicolor), featuring Jackie Moran and May Robson. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "Start Cheering," with Walter Connolly and Jimmy Durante. Both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

South Station Theater—
"Behind the Criminal," "Gold, How it is Mined," "Travel to El Salvador," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Maytime." Also "Coronation." Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: Robert Taylor and Jean Harlow in "Personal Property." Also "Dreaming Lips," starring Elisabeth Bergner.

Hub—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 9:45 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Every Night at Eight," with George Raft and Alice Faye. 11:20 a. m., 2:20, 5:20, 8:25. Tomorrow: Irene Dunn and Cary Grant in "The Awful Truth." Also "Alcatraz Island," with John Litel and Ann Sheridan.

Boston—
"Walking Down Broadway," with Claire Trevor and Michael Whalen. 12:16, 4:01, 7:46, 9:59. Stage: Musical revue. "Stepping Toes." Preview tonight 10 p. m. of "Condemned Women," with Sally Eilers, Louis Hayward and Anne Shirley.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Constance Bennett and Cary Grant in "Topper." Also "Thank You Mr. Moto." 2:30 and 7:45 daily. Tomorrow: Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas in "I'll Take Romance." Also "You're Only Young Once," featuring Lewis Stone and Mickey Rooney.

Metropolitan—
Bette Davis in "Jezebel." 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:35. Also The Jones Family in "Love on a Budget." 10:20 a. m., 1:45, 5:05, 8:25. Tomorrow: Dorothy Lamour and Ray Milland in "Her Jungle Love." Also "Island in the Sky," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen.

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." 1, 3, 5:10, 7:20 9:30. Also "March of Time." 2:35, 4:45, 6:55, 9:05.

Coolidge Corner—
"I Met My Love Again," with Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. 2, 5:08, 8:16. Also "Dr. Syn," with George Arliss. 3:54, 7:02, 10:15.

Dance

John Hancock Hall—
Lecture-demonstrations by Ted Shawn, assisted by his ensemble of men dancers. 4:30 to 6. Daily through April 8.

Other Events

New England Museum of Natural History—
Brooke Dolan, 2nd, will give a lecture in the Museum Auditorium. 6.

Hotel Touraine—
Edison Elec. Ill. Co. is having a dinner and meeting in the Music Room. 6:30

Ford Hall—
Meeting and rally for three delegates of the Spanish Republic. 8.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Mr. Paine will give a guidance lecture on Japanese Screens. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.
News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Pictures by Orozco on Exhibition

Three displays are to be seen at the Grace Horne Galleries, 71 Newbury Street. They include drawings and prints and paintings by José Clemente Orozco, water colors by Marian Cannon, and water colors by Carroll Coletti.

There is really just a sample of Orozco's work, enough to encourage our interest in more. This Mexican has been known to us in New England for his murals at Dartmouth. He is unsurpassed for intensity and succinctness. We learn from what there is at the Grace Horne Galleries that he does not become so emotionally involved in his dramatic themes as to lose awareness of technical demands. His pictures have notable cohesiveness, considering how emphatically the artist flings his forms askew.

In the paintings, Orozco shows an interest, now in raw and elementary color, now in subdued tinges of tone. He has a roving, restless imagination which is fascinating to follow. In Orozco we see how art for art's sake, a practice in less troubled years of this epoch, has made a swift transition to art for humanity's sake. Human forces and human needs are deeply rooted in his designs, and there are few who possess his driving force in declaring them.

Marian Cannon offers a pleasing group of aquarelles, especially welcome for clear and forthright presentation, for a lack of excessive cuisine too common among the run of water colorists in this vicinity, and for reliance upon factors of good design rather than textural likeness. Miss Cannon has learned the fine art of omission, and the resulting simplification is direct and agreeably abstract, when it does not seem too clear of details. Local subjects are the more notable, probably because we can see how the painter has interpreted familiar scenes in the light of her own imagination. Outstanding is "South End."

Carroll Coletti's water colors indicate a more amplified approach.

The Arts in Boston

This painter seems to select subjects which are particularly significant for bulging detail, such as granite blocks, ships at anchor. These pictures resemble more closely those done commonly hereabouts in the Sargent tradition. Preferable seem the marines, which show more dynamics and atmosphere, and a freedom from ponderosities. D. A.

Fundamentals of the Dance

Men, or women, who think the dance in any form is "silly," boys and girls who believe that anything beyond the Shag or the Big Apple is "aesthetic dancing" and too highbrow for them, would find it illuminating to hear Ted Shawn speak on the dance as it really is and see his company of men dancers illustrate the fine points of his theme.

The famous American dancer is now conducting, as an appendix to his recent successful concerts here, a series of lecture-demonstrations in John Hancock Hall on afternoons through Friday, from 4:30 to 6, similar to those that crowd the barn at Jacob's Pillow to overflowing, on summer Friday and Saturday afternoons.

His opening subject yesterday afternoon—The Dance as a Language and the Development of its Technical Vocabulary; Fundamentals of the Dance—was necessarily elementary in treatment. But not too elementary for the layman who sincerely wants to find out what makes the dance go. The speaker's exposition was crystal clear and the examples performed by his dancers strictly pertinent to it.

The entire lecture proved that the basic qualities of movement belong to the human race as a whole. Human beings are all endowed with framework, musculature, powers of leverage and balance, that make the dancer's instrument. For the dancer's instrument is himself and he must not only build it up but keep it in tune.

Probably everybody would like to move with grace, whether he dances or not. We walk instinctively even if we do not walk well. Mr. Shawn, in slow motion, showed us how to walk well. "Grace is efficiency of movement," he said. And dance training enhances that efficiency.

From the natural movements of lateral progression—walking, running, leaping—through the swinging and swaying movements of the body or its members to the vertical pattern of jumping, Mr. Shawn showed the transition and final development into dance form. Even falling, usually associated with disaster, becomes in the dance as simple and effortless as the uncoiling of a rope to the floor.

The dancer must consider movement in the body, in relation to space and in relation to other people in the group. The dance may be said to have a four-dimensional quality because it deals with a three-dimensional body moving in time as well as space.

Especially interesting was Mr. Shawn's discourse on the alphabet of movement, which he has surprisingly enough worked out into a parallel of the 24 letters. Thus, the single beat units in combination make a word. These words, say a three beat measure like c—a—t, can be further combined into phrases, or steps; the phrases into sentences, or patterns. A cultivated dancer is a true linguist of the dance and can speak all its idioms, that is, understand all its varied techniques and be able to perform any of them.

This afternoon the subject will be Relation of Music to the Dance; tomorrow, Relation of the Dance to Drama and Religion; and Friday, The Creative Approach to the Dance.

It really amounts to an intensive course in dance appreciation as valuable to the layman as those courses in music and art appreciation that have brought the arts so close to the people. It is an opportunity to learn pleasantly, but without sugar-coating, the fundamentals of the oldest of the arts. M. L.

Esther Stein

Esther Stein played the piano in Steinert Hall last night before a small but friendly audience. Her program listed Bach's Prelude and Fugue in B flat, Beethoven's "Waldstein" Sonata, a Chopin group, items by Helen Hopekirk, Tchaikovsky and Debussy, and Schumann's Fantaisie.

Miss Stein has a good though not impeccable technique, and an obvious devotion to her task. Her dynamic range is wide if not subtly graded. She can produce a pleasing tone and can run a scale smoothly. Her legato is insufficiently developed to permit of lyrical phrasing. Her rhythmic patterns are stiff. With these limitations it is impossible for her at present to achieve interpretive freedom.

The Bach was played in a literal style. Beethoven's first movement was wanting in cumulative dramatic effect, his slow movement did not sing, his Allegretto was heavy-handed. The technical demands of Chopin's A flat major Polonaise took the players entire attention. As yet Miss Stein plays like a promising pupil. L. A. S.

Ohio Recalls Northwest Settlement

Wide World

"Miss Columbia" (Katherine Henderson) "Miss Marietta" (Margaret McKenna)

Episode in "Wagons West" Pageant Honoring Pioneers

Pioneer Wagon Nears Marietta

Floating down the Ohio River on their handmade barges, the 36 fur-capped ox-wagon trekkers who are re-enacting the journey of the New England to Ohio colonists in 1787 are nearing Marietta, Ohio. And while the river carries them toward that first community to be organized west of the Alleghanies, its modern citizens are rehearsing an impressive pageant in which it is expected the pioneers will join tomorrow.

Today an official reception and open house launched Marietta's 150th anniversary observance. A proclamation by Gov. Martin L. Davis explained that tomorrow's celebration is in honor of the 48 pioneers who on April 7, 1788, landed on the site of the city to establish the first orderly settlement in the Northwest Territory, organized under the ordinance of 1787.

The re-enactment of the epoch-marking trek is a $100,000 Government project under which the sturdy pioneers are being paid a dollar a day as an inducement in place of the original prize—good land waiting at the end of the long journey.

The pioneers set out from Ipswich, Mass., on Dec. 3, 1937, with their ox-drawn Conestoga wagon, and after many adventures, including an ambuscade by a group of Harvard students in Indian attire, they arrived at West Newton, Pa., toward the end of January and began to build boats to carry them down the Monongahela and Ohio Rivers.

They stole a march on their forbears by seeking the aid of Army Engineers when one of their craft grounded on a mud flat at Boston, Pa., recently.

Extension of Huntington Avenue 'Tube' Beyond Massachusetts Avenue Urged

Representatives of 20 leading institutions in the neighborhood of the Boston Y. M. C. A. on Huntington Avenue met last night at the "Y" to discuss plans for extension of the Huntington Avenue subway to some point beyond Massachusetts Avenue.

Frank P. Speare, President of Northeastern University, said 50 schools and other institutions with an enrollment of nearly 50,000 are affected by the poor traffic conditions especially when attractions are held at Symphony Hall, the Arena, Mechanics Building, and neighborhood theaters.

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was represented at the meeting by P. T. Desmond of the Boston Traffic Commission, who asked where the $5,000,000 needed for the extension of the subway together with a vehicular underpass at Massachusetts Avenue would come from. He suggested the possibility of making it a State project, inasmuch as the State has built a highway leading into Brookline Village while leaving Boston to handle the resulting traffic congestion as best it could. Mayor Tobin was quoted as favoring this plan. Among the institutions represented at the meeting were:

The Boston Y. M. C. A.; Northeastern University; Massachusetts Horticultural Society; Symphony Hall; The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and The Christian Science Publishing Society; New England Conservatory of Music; United Drug Company; Medical and Dental School of Tufts College, Teachers College of the City of Boston; Harvard Dental School; Simmons College; Museum of Fine Arts, and Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Short-Wave Programs

For Thursday, April 7

Paris—9:30 a. m.—Chamber Music, piano soloist. TPA2, 19.6m., 15.24meg.

Tokyo—4:45 p. m.—Orchestral Selections. JZJ, 25.4m., 11.80meg.; JZI, 31.4m., 9.53meg.

London—7 p. m.—"Monkey Wrenches in the Trade Machine," Sir Josiah Stamp. GSP, 19.6m., 15.31meg.; GSD, 25.5m., 11.75meg.; GSC, 31.3m., 9.58meg.; GSB, 31.5m., 9.51meg.

Moscow—7 p. m.—News; program for English listeners. RAN, 31m., 9.6meg.

Rome—7:30 p. m.—News; Selections from Operas; "Pietro Mascagni." 2RO, 31.1m., 9.63meg.; IRF, 30.5m., 9.83meg.; IQY, 25.21m., 11.90meg.

Boston—7:30 p. m.—"Tell Us About Your Country"; bird talk; economics talk. W1XAL, 49.6m, 6.04meg.

London—8 p. m.—Sea Chanties. BBC Men's Chorus. GSP 19.6m, 15.31meg; GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Prague—8:15 p. m.—Military band; orchestra; news; fairy tale; light music. OLR, 25.34m, 11.84meg.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—"The Friendship of Port Said." play. DJD, 25.4m, 11.77meg.

London—9:40 p. m.—"British Composers," BBC Empire Orchestra. GSD, 25.5m, 11.75meg; GSC, 31.3m, 9.58meg; GSB, 31.5m, 9.51meg.

Paris—10 p. m.—Musical recordings. TPA4, 25.6m, 11.72meg.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

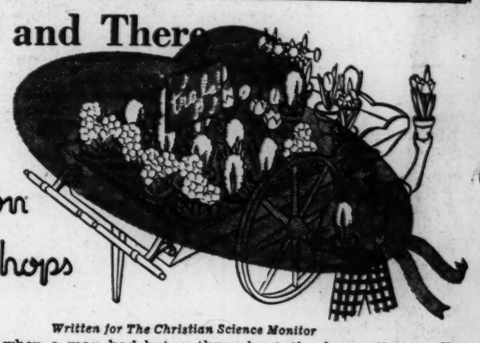
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Variety Sports Review
5:15	The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Terry and Pirates"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	The Singing Lady	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	"Hilltop House"	King's Jesters	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Rhythm Revue	Dance Revue	Top Hatters: orchestra	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Boake Carter news	Comment; music	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	"Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Network speaker	Dramatic sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Billie Pearce's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Barry Wood's Or.	Rose Marie, songs	"Songsmiths"	"The Lone Ranger";	Vocalist; piano duo
7:45	Comment	Commentator	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Dance Melodies
8:00	Cavalcade of America: sketch	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	Bolognini's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15		"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30	Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; informal	"A Few Words, Please"
8:45	the Lads	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	network interview	"Movie Stardust"
9:00	Grace Moore: comment; orchestra	"Tune Types"; variety	Fred Allen in "Town	Harvard Glee Club	Federal Theater: "History in Action"
9:15		"Tune Types"; variety	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	"Johnson Family"; sk.	
9:30	Reorganization Bill	"Under Western Skies";	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	Fifth Estate Club: Citizens' Forum
9:45	speakers	dramatization	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	
10:00	"Gang Busters";	Military Order of World	Kay Kyser's Musical	Chicago Army Day	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	dramatic sketch	War Banquet	Class and Dance	Banquet; speakers	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30	"It Can Be Done";	Network sports	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45	dramatic sketch	Network sports	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Local sports	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:15	Local sports	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Local sports	
11:30	Local sports	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Local sports	"Amateur Night in Harlem"; variety
11:45	Local sports	Music As You Desire It	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	Local sports	

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Popular variety	News; weather	Organist	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15	Popular variety	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30	Rhythm, Romance	"Musical Clock"	"George and Juanita"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45	News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	The Morning Watch	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organist; vocalist	"Musical Timetable"
8:30	Radio Almanac	"Mac and Moore"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
8:45	"Tunes"; music	"Musical Clock"	Recorded program	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Musical Timetable"
9:00	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Houseboat Hannah	Food talk	Piaon and organ
9:15	Kitchen of the Air	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Talk; Merry-Go-Round	Hillbilly music
9:30	"Road of Life"	"Breakfast Club"; popular orch.; soloists	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Italian Echoes; music
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Widder Jones"	Studio interview	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	Drama and music	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Margo"; sketch	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Studio speaker
10:30	Emily Post	"Terry Regan"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Ma Perkins"	Home Forum; talk	Dramatic sketch	Soloists; orchestra	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Poultry talk	Organ duet
11:15	Network program	Studio speaker	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	"Melody Strings"	"Fashion Congress"
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk.	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Home economist	Highlights, Halftones	Charity news
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Mystery Chef"	Vocalist; orchestra	News commentator
12:00	Commentator	News; feature; weather	Talk, Rev. Stidger	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Rhythmaires; orch.	report; music	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30	Helen Trent	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00	"Betty and Bob"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's clubs' news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	Hymn recital	Home Hour	"Joyce Jordan"	"Treasures in Melody"	Ad Club speakers
1:30	Grimm's Daughter	Matinee Melodies	"The Hemingways"	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Ad Club speakers
1:45	"Valiant Lady"; sk.	Commentator	Don Van Wart, pianist	Leonard Warren; orch.	Ad Club speakers
2:00	Talk; music	Vocal quartet	"Way Down East"	Piano soloist	Edna Carter, songs
2:15	"The O'Neills"	"Let's Talk It Over"	"Musical Roundup"	"Reveries"	John Kiley, organist
2:30	American School of	"Songs and Patter"	Household talk	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade
2:45	the Air	Vocalist; orchestra	"School for Wives"	"Stage Door Memories"	Syncopated Serenade
3:00	News Service	Piano soloist	Pepper Young's Family	Colonials; orchestra	Federal Theater dramatization
3:15	"New Voices"	Network program	"Ma Perkins"	Colonials; orchestra	
3:30	Anne Leaf, organ	Network program	"Vic and Sade"	Sport reports	Sport reports
3:45	Lenten service	"Lucille and Lannie"	"The Guiding Light"	Studio speaker	Sport reports
4:00	C. Hector's Orch.	Stocks; weather; music	"Lorenzo Jones"	Rhode Islanders' orch.	"Rhythm and Stuff"
4:15	The Eaton Boys	Club Matinee; variety	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Rhode Islanders; orch.	"Song Styles"
4:30	"The Goldbergs"	Club Matinee; variety	Commentator	Sport reports	Sport reports
4:45	"Party"; music	Club Matinee; variety	"The Road of Life"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15	The Boston Hour	Don Winslow; sketch	Oberlin College Choir	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30	"Stepmother"	"The Singing Lady"	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Studio speaker
5:45	"Hilltop House"	Vocalists; orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00	News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Dinner music	Dance Revue	Sports comment	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Boake Carter, news	Comment; organ	"Musical Rendezvous"	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45	Vocalist	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
7:00	Variety program	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15	Movie comment	Network sketch	Vocal Varieties	Talk, Mayor Tobin	"Five Star Final"
7:30	"We, the People"	Elvira Rios, songs	Commentator	"Headlines"; sketch	Terry O'Toole, songs
7:45	"We, the People"	Popular music	"Concert Album"	Studio speaker	Legion speaker
8:00	Kate Smith Hour	News dramatizations	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Sinfonietta; orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15	Kate Smith Hour	News dramatizations	Yankees; guests	Sinfonietta; orchestra	Commentator
8:30	Kate Smith Hour	Jimmy Kemper and Co.	Vallee Hour: Connecticut	Larry Funk's Orchestra	Vocalist; orchestra
8:45	Kate Smith Hour	Rochester Civic Orch.	Yankees; guests	Larry Funk's Orchestra	News commentator
9:00	Major Bowes Hour	Rochester Civic Orch.	"Good News of 1938";	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Louise Farley, songs
9:15	Major Bowes Hour	Rochester Civic Orch.	motion picture stars;	"Johnson Family"	John Early, songs
9:30	Major Bowes Hour	America's Town Meeting: "Is There a Way	picture previews; soloists; orchestra	Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
9:45	Major Bowes Hour			Ray Sinatra's Orchestra	Midweek Forum
10:00	"Essays in Music";	to World Peace?";	Music Hall: Bing Crosby;	"Hollywood Serenade";	Vin Vincent's Orchestra
10:15	concert orchestra	question period	Bob Burns; Foursome	chorus; soloists; or.	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:30	Talk, Secretary	U. S. Signal Corps	Quartet; John Scott	Concert Revue; soloists;	Ovie Alston's Orchestra
10:45	Cordell Hull	Concert orchestra	Trotter's Orchestra	chorus; Henry Weber's	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	Orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:15	Duke Ellington Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Theater Digest	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
11:30	Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Theater Digest	Request Serenade
11:45	Nye Mayhew Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Irwin Gilbert's Orch.	Request Serenade

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Time was when a man had but two things to do . . . wind the clock and put the cat out . . . and he was ready to turn in for the night. But things are different now, for it seems that there's one more little chore added to the current list of must-do's. That of araging his boutonniere for the night! All of which is a most imple process, so don't go wasting ny time in feeling sorry for him ecause you think extra work has een inflicted on him.

The chances are that all this onversation is just so much of a iddle to you so far; so let us explain. You see, along with all the affodils and crocuses and hyainths, a clever little Refrigerator Flower has bloomed . . . on the counters of smart shops thither and yon. A flower that was designed for a man's lapel, but which incidentally, we find women are taking to, as well. It's a little Batchelor Button; so real in color and appearance that it's practically the genuine article. And just show us the man who doesn't like the "feel" of a gay little boutonniere in his lapel every morning!

However, inasmuch as it isn't exactly convenient for every man to drop into his favorite florist's shop daily for a flower, suppose we suggest the acquisition of one of these little blossoms; that he may always leave his house thoroughly equipped. Then after a few days if the boutonniere finds that the stress of the office conferences, board meetings and whatever else it is that men do at business all day long, is just too-too much for it, then the idea is to bed it down for the night in the refrigerator. Which is quite all right, we assure you, for it's so constructed that it's all the more spritely and perky the next morning, despite its association with last night's roast and tomorrow's butter! Best of all though, the flower costs but a quarter. You'll find it at Slattery's; right in the men's department, just inside the door.

♣ ♣ ♣

Spring Cleaning Brought Up-to-Date

Perhaps all this spring cleaning business has uncovered the fact that there are innumerable items throughout the house that really need a thorough cleaning . . . a cleaning that's umpteen degrees higher than that which you give them with your own elbow grease. Which means that they must be sent out, and done properly. By Bailey's Cleansers and Dyers, for instance . . . a firm that knows what it's all about. Then too, you might even decide to have some of your rugs or draperies dyed a new color; just by way of making things different this season. And they can take care of that problem, too. Their experts, who have handled costly rugs for many years, clean and dye each rug with the process that is best suited for its particular material. Dirt is removed, luster restored, and the soft velvety sheen is more than in evidence again. Should you feel there is too much uncertainty in the matter of dyeing; cancel the thought . . . for Bailey's eliminates all guess work by dyeing a little sample of the material first. Incidentally they tell us that each curtain is cleansed entirely by hand, and then hand-pressed to the exact original measurements. So you don't get curtains back that bear no resemblance to their original size.

♣ ♣ ♣

Picked Up From Several Stray Bits

Addenda: The National Association of Dyers and Cleasners has granted its Signet of Serviceability to Odo-ro-no. Both the "Instant" and "Regular." Which means that when used according to directions, it is recommended as an effective anti-perspirant to cut down damage to clothing due to the staining and "tendering" of fabrics. At all department stores. Stetson hats at Plotkin Bros. for only $5. Made deep enough in the crown so that you can actually get them down over your head a bit. And a fair sized crown, too. A sale on the Sunclyme Complexion Kit at Jordan's until the 15th. If it's spring clothes your husband is worrying about; let him turn himself over to Brooks Brothers, on Newbury Street. **Janet Treat.**

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued from Page 9)

ice to carry approved reading to the rural people of Carroll County, which includes the area around Conway. This County has been selected for the experiment, and it is expected that if it proves successful the service will be extended to other Northern counties considered most in need of such a service.

A new truck is being rebuilt for the traveling service to carry approximately 600 volumes, including many latest books as well as children's books and educational volumes. Modern library service in the rural New Hampshire has long been a problem. Practically every small town has a public library, but it is handicapped by the lack of funds. The "book bus" will supplement the local library facilities. "Book bus" stations will include local libraries, grange halls, schools, and other public meeting places.

♣ ♣ ♣

Northern Promotion

Groups interested in recreational development of northern New Hampshire have formed the Northern Peaks Area Association which is affiliated with the White Mountains Regional Association. The new group takes in Berlin, Milan, Randolph, Gorham, Shelburne, Dummer, Errol, Wentworth Location, Cambridge, Success, Millsfield, Glen, Dean's Purchase, Martins' Location, Green's Grant, Pinkham, Grant, and a number of adjacent territories. In keeping with the policy of other regional associations, the Northern Peaks Area Association will put out folders telling of the recreational facilities—summer and winter—offered in the area. The Association will also sponsor moves to promote the sale of property for prospective part-time and full-time residents. It will also attempt to obtain industries for idle plants in the territory.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, April 7

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
2:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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● Every month, every week you put off buying your new G-E Refrigerator you are very likely money out. Your present refrigeration most surely costs more to maintain than the new low operating cost of a G-E. Don't put up with an inadequate, old-fashioned refrigerator any longer. G-E, the first choice of millions, is now popularly priced.
OIL COOLING for Enduring Economy
This feature of General Electric's famous sealed-in-steel Monitor Mechanism means quiet operation, low current cost, and enduring economy. ALL-STEEL cabinets have newest convenience features.
Triple-Thrift REFRIGERATOR
TERMS AS LOW AS 14c A DAY
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NO DOWN PAYMENT
Up to 3 years to pay
Be Sure to See the NEW 1938 G-E ELECTRIC RANGES
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CHANGE OF TIME!
U. S. ROYAL MASTER TIRE PROGRAM
"Yowsah, Yowsah"! WITH LEW BEN BERNIE AND ALL THE LADS LEHR
NOW WED. NIGHT
8:30 E.S.T.
7:30 C.S.T.
COLUMBIA NETWORK
"Monkeys is de cwaziest Pippin"!

LARGE BRIMMED Ballibuntl
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Grosgrain Ruching circles the crown of this beautiful straw. In Black, Brown and Navy. Headsizes 22 to 24.
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In Boston Today

(Continued from Page 9)

resentative John W. Lasell (R) of Northbridge providing for salary cuts totaling nearly $1,000,000. This proposed reduction would be in addition to the $341,566 cut made by the Ways and Means Committee under its proposal to halt step-rate increases to State employees.

Democrats were also set for a determined drive to return to the budget a $508,000 item for purchase of 32 snow-removal trucks by the State Department of Public Works. The trucks have been purchased but the Committee contends the department should pay for them from a Federal fund held in reserve. William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, had previously contended he could use that fund if it were necessary.

In regard to the salary cut item, Governor Hurley immediately announced his opposition, saying, "You can't keep up purchasing power by cutting salaries."

Dever Departure Stirs Politicians

Ready to depart for Washington, Attorney General Paul A. Dever today denied that his trip held any political significance.

The Attorney General would not comment on reports that he had decided to run for Governor in opposition to Governor Charles F. Hurley's try for a second term. He said his trip to Washington was to discuss the problem of diversion of gasoline taxes from highway funds.

The report persisted, however, that the Attorney General would find time for an appointment with James Roosevelt, the President's son and secretary, whose visit to his Framingham residence this winter was regarded as a gesture of making the proffer of New Deal support should the Attorney General decide to seek the Democratic nomination against Governor Hurley.

Quinn Urges Arming Of Bay and Sound In Wire to President

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6 (AP)—Gov. Robert E. Quinn in a telegram to President Roosevelt today urged that Narragansett Bay be made a naval and air base comparable to the British Empire's Singapore and that Block Island be fortified to the strength of Gibraltar or Helgoland.

The proposal extended beyond Narragansett Bay, embracing the coast from Gay Head (Martha's Vineyard) to Montauk Point (Long Island).

"The Narragansett Bay base and the Long Island Sound and other outer approaches to New York Harbor and the industrial heart of the country and New England could be effectively protected from attack by making a Gibraltar or Helgoland of Block Island and also by fortifying Montauk Point and Gay Head as outer lines of defense, and Point Judith and Sakonnet Point (R. I.) as inner lines of defense, using 15- and 18-inch guns," the telegram said in part.

Governor Quinn said he considers the construction of the Narragansett Bay base a "most important matter" and a "vital part" of the national defense program now under consideration by the Federal Government.

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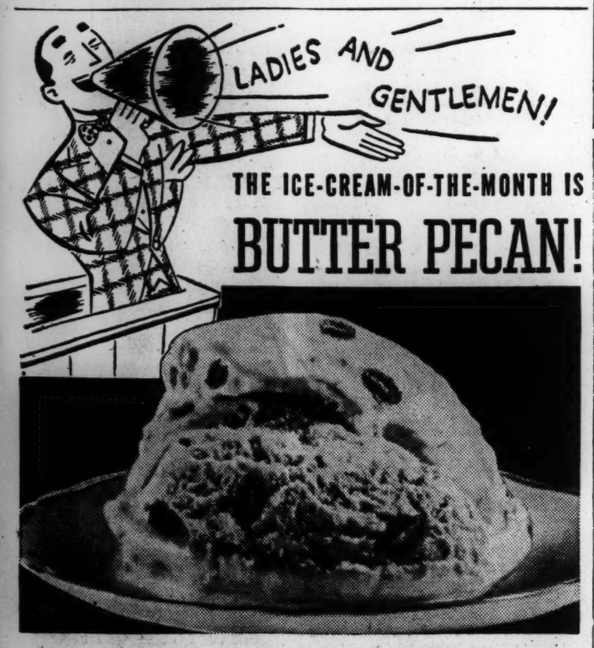

THE ICE-CREAM-OF-THE-MONTH IS
BUTTER PECAN!
• AND what Butter Pecan this Sealtest Ice Cream is! You'll find plenty of buttered and salted pecan meats in every serving of this silken-smooth ice cream—plus the deliciously natural flavor that comes from using the finest ingredients obtainable!
★ Hear the SEALTEST RISING MUSICAL STAR PROGRAM next Sunday, 10 to 10:30 P. M. over N. B. C. Red Network. ★
FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

Kelly Wins Demand For Open Hearing

Shouted voices were heard through the doors of the Executive Council chamber at the State House this afternoon as Lieut. Gov. Francis E. Kelly demanded an opportunity to exonerate himself of assault charges made against him by Dr. David L. Williams, State Commissioner of Health.

In the end, Mr. Kelly won out. As the meeting broke up at 1:30, more than two hours after its start, Gov. Charles F. Hurley summoned reporters to his office and said the Council had voted "unanimously" to summon Dr. Williams to appear before them April 18 at 10 a. m.

The vigorous remarks of the Lieutenant Governor were continued even after the session adjourned. To reporters, he protested that he had won the right to have the April 18 hearing a public one "only after one hour's debate and after all kinds of technicalities were raised in opposition."

The meeting was the first attended by Mr. Kelly since the assault charges were made by Dr. Williams in a letter to the Council on March 7, while the Lieutenant Governor was away on vacation. In the letter, Dr. Williams said he was attacked outside his Jamaica Plain home on March 18, 1937.

The order adopted by the body today asks the Commissioner to repeat his charges under oath on the 18th. He will be permitted to call witnesses and to be represented by an attorney or attorneys, if he so desires.

Insurance Fraud Charges Prepared

Many cases of alleged insurance fraud reported by the Insurance Claims Investigating Committee will be heard next week at a special session of the Suffolk County Grand Jury called by District Attorney William J. Foley. The Grand Jury is expected to indict about 25 persons including a doctor, lawyer and a claim adjuster employed by a Boston insurance company.

One claim, involving a doctor, resulted in a payment of $800 by an insurance company for injuries supposedly sustained in an automobile accident.

Other cases investigated by the Committee have shown that claims paid on adjusters' recommendations have involved claimants whose addresses were found to be fictitious.

About a dozen people have already been indicted by the March Grand Jury and have been arrested in a roundup of a ring believed to have been operating in and around Boston.

Special Assistant District Attorney Julius H. Soble is in charge of the general investigation.

Bethlehem Ship Hearing Goes On

The National Labor Relations Board sought today to show that a so-called independent union at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation had been influenced by the management.

It offered testimony bearing on this view at a hearing, now in its third week, at the Federal Building of the charges of company unionism brought by the C. I. O. Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers against the Bethlehem firm.

Southern Charm

Maurice Seymour, Chicago

Miss Jane Pickens
Formerly of Macon, Ga., Now of New York, Who Is Appearing Currently on the Stage at Keith Memorial

Ballot Reform Asked for Cities In Massachusetts

(Continued from Page 1)

the ballots distributed to the second choices.

The effect of this in Cincinnati was that in the last election before Proportional Representation was installed, the machine elected 25 out of 26 city councilmen. This meant iron control by the machine of everything that came under the council's jurisdiction. In no election since Proportional Representation was installed has the machine captured a majority in the council, Mr. Johnson said.

Tried in New York

The Cincinnati experience, as well as thorough trial elsewhere, encouraged New York City to inaugurate City Council elections under proportional representation last fall. Tammany's hold on the body was broken for the first time in many years, and the improvement in procedure and public interest in the Council in New York has been the subject of much comment ever since, Mr. Johnson said.

Mr. Johnson hastened to explain that the city manager provision was linked with the proportional representation recommendation in Massachusetts because it had been found useless to go through the motions of electing a city council by proportional representation and then leave the bulk of control in the hands of a mayor.

The most satisfactory plan had been found to elect the council by proportional representation, and then have the council choose a city manager. The council then laid down policies to be followed and the manager administered them. This is the arrangement provided in the Plan E bill.

$10.50 Tax Rate

Mr. Johnson spoke of the $10.50 tax rate in Wheeling, W. Va., the $14.42 rate in Toledo, and the $15.10 in Cincinnati as examples of economies effected after P. R. became effective in the respective cities. He contrasted it with the $28 rate in Newton (which is one of the lowest in the State).

John H. Mahoney of Worcester, representing the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers, favored the bill, as did Herman C. Loeffler, Boston governmental research expert; Charles W. Killam, Harvard professor, and Hart Cummins of the New Bedford Taxpayers Association.

No opposition to the measure was presented to the committee today.

Muni-Warner Contract

HOLLYWOOD, April 6 (AP)—Paul Muni, winner of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences award for 1937, said he would sign a new long term contract with Warner Brothers studio. He had planned to free lance or do his acting on a picture-to-picture basis.

Dairy Interests Drive to Defeat Federal Control

Declaring that Federal intervention in the dairy business is "penalizing 80 per cent of the farmers to benefit the other 20 per cent," producers of New England and eastern New York last night initiated a 1938 campaign to drive the Government out of the local milk shed.

Last night's organization of farmers at a meeting in Boston climaxed more than two years of efforts by local milk interests to break the grip of Government on the milk business obtained through a so-called equalization pool into which all farmers are required to dump their milk in return for an equalized share of the milk market.

This equalization pool was bitterly attacked by the milk farmers as "a penalty upon the progressive farmer who is now compelled to share his markets with the unprogressive farmer." Most of the farmers who came to Boston yesterday sold their products to the Hood Milk Company, which has been instrumental in New England activities to regain control of the local milk business "for local industry."

A. P. Richards, President of the Maine State Dairymens' Association and spokesman for the farmers, blasted the equalization pool as compelling the large milk dealers to share their profits with smaller dealers. Since losses in the milk business are incurred through a milk surplus built up largely by small dealers, the Maine farmers were opposed to equalization.

Mr. Richards also denounced the proposed trade agreement with Canada which would "let down the bars," he said, "to Canadian milk and cream." The chief difficulty, in maintaining a price structure, he said, is traced to outside competition in the cream business. Hence, he alluded to the trade agreement as a new threat to New England business.

McCormack Attacks Weeks' Opposition To Reorganization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts, in a statement today charged Sinclair Weeks, Chairman of the Massachusetts Republican organization, with "playing politics" on the reorganization bill. He asserted Mr. Weeks was attempting to "arouse fear" over a proposed department of education, whereas he said there was actually no thought of such a department.

Republicans who themselves had advocated a department of education, Mr. McCormack charged, are now using the same proposal to denounce the New Deal. Members of the Massachusetts hierarchy, Mr. McCormack said, had agreed that there was no danger of such a department in the bill.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only
To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy
Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	Apr. 6	Plymouth	Apr. 12	Apr. 5 8:00 pm	Apr. 6 8:00 am
‡Queen Mary	Apr. 6	Plymouth	Apr. 11	Apr. 5 8:00 pm	Apr. 6 8:00 am
New York	Apr. 6	Cherbourg	Apr. 14	Apr. 6 1:00 pm	Apr. 6 8:00 pm
Paris	Apr. 8	Plymouth	Apr. 15	April 7 8:00 pm	Apr. 8, 8:00 am

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Aorangi	Victoria	Apr. 13	Apr. 8 4:00 pm	Apr. 8 7:30 pm
Maunalei	San Francisco	Apr. 26	Apr. 21 4:00 pm	Apr. 21 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro	Apr. 28	Apr. 23 4:00 pm	Apr. 23 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco	Apr. 12	Apr. 7 4:00 pm	Apr. 7 7:30 pm

‡Special address.

China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Coolidge	San Francisco	Apr. 8	Apr. 13 4:00 pm	Apr. 3 7:30 pm
Pres. Harrison	Victoria	Apr. 16	Apr. 11 4:00 pm	Apr. 11 7:30 pm
Empress of Russia	San Francisco	Apr. 15	April 10 4:00 pm	Apr. 10 7:30 pm

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

Jane Pickens Going It Alone From 'Beale Street' to Carnegie

By John D. Beaufort
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When lovely Jane Pickens, once of Macon and now of New York, made her concert début in Carnegie Hall a fortnight ago, she was taking the most important but by no means the first step in a musical career which began during her Georgia girlhood and is still rising like a harvest moon.

To most people who have followed the Pickens Sisters on the radio and stage, it may come as something of a surprise that their most talented member has held scholarships at both the Curtis Institute and the Juilliard Graduate School of Music, and has studied French repertoire at Fontainbleau. "Dinah" would seem a fair if not a far cry from Saint-Saens, and neither Fauré Debussy, nor Ravel seem to suggest W. C. Handy and "The St. Louis Blues." But these are the facts, as certain-sure as Miss Pickens's four appearances daily on the stage of the Keith Memorial Theater. To ascertain them the writer visited Miss Pickens the other day.

The singer, having climaxed her "Ti-Pi-Tin" number with a mellifluous high C, was upstairs in her dressing room. And just to show that southern hospitality may be as much at home in a Boston dressing room as below the Mason-Dixon line, she promptly ordered afternoon tea.

Tall, with honey-colored blonde hair, Miss Pickens possesses a sort of loveliness which penetrates right through the garish browns, blues and reds of stage make-up. Georgians would possibly accuse their native daughter of having "gone Yankee" in her speech but to the Yankee, there is still a pleasant reminder of Macon.

After a little talk on the question of persuading audiences to sing the final chorus of "Ti-Pi-Tin," the interview settled down to the serious business of cinnamon toast and how the soeurs Pickens got to the top.

At Greenwich Village

It seems to have begun when Jane's father taught her and her sisters songs around the family piano. That was in the Macon days. Later, in Atlanta, the high school which she attended became interested in Jane's voice and arranged her to try out for Curtis.

"I won the Marcella Sembrich Honorary scholarship in 1928 and 1929 and following study with Mme. Sembrich and graduation from Curtis in 1932, spent a year at Fontainbleau with Helen. She was studying costume designing."

Back from France, sisters Jane and Helen were joined by Grace. The three girls took a flat in Greenwich Village.

"All little girls from the South dream of spending a year in New York, you know," she explained. And with Miss Pickens in mind, one wishes that all of them would.

"We used to do some singing for the fun of it. Friends heard us. And then things just went from bad to worse. Finally, we were sent over to the Victor Company to make a record. On the strength of that, and without any further audition, we were signed up by NBC."

Patti, the fourth and youngest sister, came up to New York two months later, whereupon Grace dropped out of the singing department to manage the trio.

"I was very high-hat in those days," says Miss Pickens, "and thought I might deign to do a little light opera—that was absolutely the limit."

As everybody who has followed them knows, the Pickens Sisters zoomed to success in those dark days when long-established entertainers were plunging from their perches like falling stars in November. Still highly popular last year, the trio was dismembered when Patti ran off to marry Robert Simmons, now the featured tenor on the Cities Service Program. Helen is also married now. Grace is living at home in New York and writing a play.

"The trio has gone for good," says its former arranger. "We sang together not so long ago, however, and have never been smoother. It was a grand experience while it lasted but, as in everything else, you can't stand still. The only thing to do is to progress."

"Paradise P. M."

Miss Pickens will play two weeks of vaudeville in Chicago after her Boston engagement ends and then will return to New York to appear in a private production of "Paradise P. M.," a play by Elmer Greenfelder.

"Bob and Patti are in it too," she said. "Bob has a good dramatic flair. I want to do something like this because I have been studying dramatics for a long time and feel that this is another line in which I want to develop."

Other than these, Miss Pickens has no immediate plans. She has had offers from the Shuberts to sing leads in their Jones Beach productions of light opera this summer. St. Louis has invited her to appear in its summer opera season. She may even go into stock somewhere in New England. But Miss Pickens does not contemplate any immediate leap into entirely serious concert or operatic work.

"When you are at the top of a certain field, it is not wise to drop all your connections with that field until you have proved yourself sufficiently elsewhere. I have got to establish the fact of my musical background. Things will come naturally and there will be occasional concerts along the way. I am still studying with Schoen-René at Juilliard. They want me to graduate this year, but I would rather stay on. The atmosphere helps you to keep your feet on the ground."

Somehow, one feels that rising feet will not bother Miss Pickens too much. Her head may be in the air, but it is not in the clouds. Cole Porter may recede before Puccini, "swing" may withdraw before Sembrich and Schoen-René, and Berlin bow to the other three B's. But all roads lead to Rome. Carnegie Hall is probably approachable from "Beale Street" as well as from Seventh Avenue. Whatever the route, Miss Pickens intends making it in easy strides and not by roller coaster.

Tobin to Attend Mayors' Meeting

To discuss the WPA and relief situation at a meeting of the United States Conference of Mayors with President Roosevelt on Friday and Saturday, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin will leave the South Station tomorrow night on the Federal Express.

The meeting was called by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, President of the Conference. As soon as it is over Mayor Tobin plans to return to Boston in time to submit the budget to the City Council on Monday.

Immediately after speaking to the Eastern Arts Association at the Statler Hotel at noon today, the Mayor hurried back to his office, saying that he intended to spend all his time before leaving for Washington, in working on the budget.

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Colonel Ruppert in Drive Against 'Spring Training' Shirkers—Chicago Wins, 3 to 1

Yankees' Owner to Battle For Year-Around Contracts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 6—Col. Jacob Ruppert, owner of the Yankees, presents a point worthy of consideration. The millionaire president of baseball's richest franchise suggests year-around contracts for major league players as a means to curb annual holdout activities.

The Colonel will place the issue before the American League at his first opportunity. He made the proposal once before, but it was frowned upon. Now, he believes, the time is ripe for acceptance.

Mr. Ruppert was prompted by the tactics of his outfield star, Joe Di Maggio, who missed the entire training session at St. Petersburg because he would not accept what everyone agreed was a fair contract. Such a practice is not fair to the other Yankees, to Manager Joe McCarthy or to Di Maggio himself. The New York owner means to put an end to these annual gestures.

Under the new plan, players would be signed from March 1 to March 1. They would be paid each month throughout the year, instead of during the regular season, as they are now. Colonel Ruppert argues that if a player was losing pay checks by not reporting in the spring, he would be in camp on time.

Big leaguers who get the idea they want to miss the training grind, simply use the holdout method. Under the present scheme, it always works. But supposing every player decided to stay away from camp? The Colonel, it seems, is taking a step in the right direction.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Rothrock, whose name is well known in both major circuits, has joined the Los Angeles club of the Pacific Coast League. Jack will play the infield for Manager Truck Hannah.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harry Rice, another familiar name, will be playing-manager at Evergreen, Ala., a club in the Alabama-Florida League.

♪ ♪ ♪

Milton Shoffner, the reformed left-hander, will be Casey Stengel's fourth starting pitcher on the Bees. The others are Jim Turner, Lou Fette and Danny MacFayden, as fine a mound staff as there is in either major league.

♪ ♪ ♪

Billy Weir is headed for a successful comeback under Stengel. The former University of New Hampshire hurler was on the shelf most of last season.

♪ ♪ ♪

A pitching target, which he predicts will improve the control of pitchers 50 per cent has been invented by Al Mamaux, one-time major leaguer and also minor league manager. The target is a wooden, life-size form of a batter, with vari-colored markers, indicating where the pitcher should throw the ball to be most effective.

♪ ♪ ♪

Any plan to increase the effectiveness of pitchers is welcome. And control is the first step in the success of any hurler.

♪ ♪ ♪

American Leaguers look for Billy Sullivan, Jr., to become an outstanding catcher with the Browns. The opportunity to play regularly should speed the arrival of the ex-Clevelander.

♪ ♪ ♪

Bill Terry is on the hunt for another pitcher. The Giants' manager is disappointed with the work of his youngsters. Unless Castleman gets back into shape, Bill may be forced to go into the market for help.

♪ ♪ ♪

A game between the 1908 Cleveland club, which lost the American League pennant by one-half game, and the world champion Indians of 1920 is being planned for this season.

E. R.

Syracuse Stars Face Providence Tomorrow Night

By the Associated Press

It's the Syracuse Stars, 1937 champions, against the Providence Reds in the final play-off series for the 1938 championship of the International-American Hockey League. It's youth, speed and scoring against age, experience and defense. And it's probably the two best conditioned teams in the circuit meeting for a showdown.

The young, open-playing Syracuse team won the Western Division title Monday when it completed a two-game conquest of the Cleveland Barons. Providence, a veteran array for the most part, although piloted by a first-year manager, Bunny Cook, turned back the Philadelphia Ramblers, 3 to 2, in overtime, last night, to win the third and deciding game of the eastern title series.

The three-out-of-five final series starts at Providence tomorrow and the second game will be played there Saturday. The teams will jump to Syracuse Sunday. If more games are necessary they will be played at Syracuse, Tuesday night, and at Providence the following Thursday.

Boston Baseball Fans Will Be Interested in These Individuals

Left to Right—Casey Stengel, New Manager of the Bees; Bill McKechnie, Former Manager of the Bees and Now With Cincinnati; Joe Cronin, Manager of the Red Sox, and George Kelly, Former Coach of the Reds and Now With the Bees

Sporting Around the Hub

The Boston Olympics have the Providence Reds to thank today for enabling them to get in some much-needed practice in preparation for their Sherbrooke game over the week end. The Reds defeated the Philadelphia Arrows at Providence last night and went into the final play. Because of this ice will be available through Saturday, thus giving the Olympics an opportunity to use it for practice sessions.

♪ ♪ ♪

After 10 days of outdoor work, Coach Mel Collard's Boston University nine is rapidly rounding into shape for its opening game with Harvard on April 12. Bob Leahy, twice victor over the Crimson last year, will be the probable starter on the mound for the Terriers. Either Al Holgerson or Johnny Walker, the two veteran receivers who are rated on par, will be behind the bat.

♪ ♪ ♪

Collard will have two new faces in his infield due to the vacancies left by Harry Cleverly and Carmelo Saladino at first base and shortstop, respectively. Solly Nechtem, versatile Chelsea athlete, has won the first base job while Johnny Quinn, outstanding freshman infielder last year, looms as the starting shortstop.

♪ ♪ ♪

B. U.'s starting line-up will be one of the best Boston University has had in many years. They will be under a slight handicap with the Crimson in view of the fact that Harvard will have just returned from a Southern trip.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Double Duty Gus Rook" the boys at Northeastern are calling the veteran Dorchester pitcher. When Rook isn't on the mound he will be roving the centerfield. Coach Herb Gallagher wants to keep Rook in all the games possible due to his hitting ability.

♪ ♪ ♪

Frank Meehan, veteran first baseman for the past two years, has proved himself to be quite a pitcher and Gallagher plans to give him his turn on the mound. Meehan's hitting has always been an asset to the Huskies so Gallagher may use him in the outfield as Sophomore Ed Lovequiest of Waltham is doing a good job at Frank's old post.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's baseball nine, now on its annual spring trip, surprised Virginia for six innings yesterday by holding a 4-to-2 lead on Ingalls' tight pitching. The Cavaliers, however, took advantage of Ingalls' letdown and scored two runs in both the seventh and ninth frames to win the game, 6 to 5, the Crimson adding another run in the ninth.

♪ ♪ ♪

A ninth-inning rally which gave them five runs enabled Vermont's baseball team to defeat Princeton, 5 to 2. Held to three hits and runless for eight innings, the Vermonters finally got to Peter Murphy, Tiger star pitcher. It was Princeton's first setback of the season.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dartmouth's nine saw 23 runners cross the plate against them yesterday as Duke University really went to town. The Big Green pushed eight tallies across the plate themselves but were unable to cope with the powerful hitting of their opponents.

♪ ♪ ♪

Maurice Cavanaugh of the Boys' Clubs of Boston won the N. E. A. A. U. junior 500-yard free style event in the Boston Park Department swimming races last night at the Cabot Street Pool.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's freshman nine, also on a tour, fared better than their varsity elders yesterday when they came from behind to defeat the Gilman School of Baltimore, 5 to 4.

Ice Hockey Dribblings

The Chicago Black Hawks, by entering the finals against Toronto Maple Leafs for the Stanley Cup, have started a turmoil regarding the play-offs. Numerous comments refer to the present system, wherein the team which finished sixth among the six teams to enter, should wind up in the finals, with all the favored teams eliminated, as silly.

♪ ♪ ♪

Already Lester Patrick has devised a new play-off proposal and whatever it may be you can rest assured that the National Hockey League will not dispense with a play-off that reaps such financial reward whether it seems silly or not. Nor has there been any mention that proposal to raise prices at all play-offs next year be rescinded.

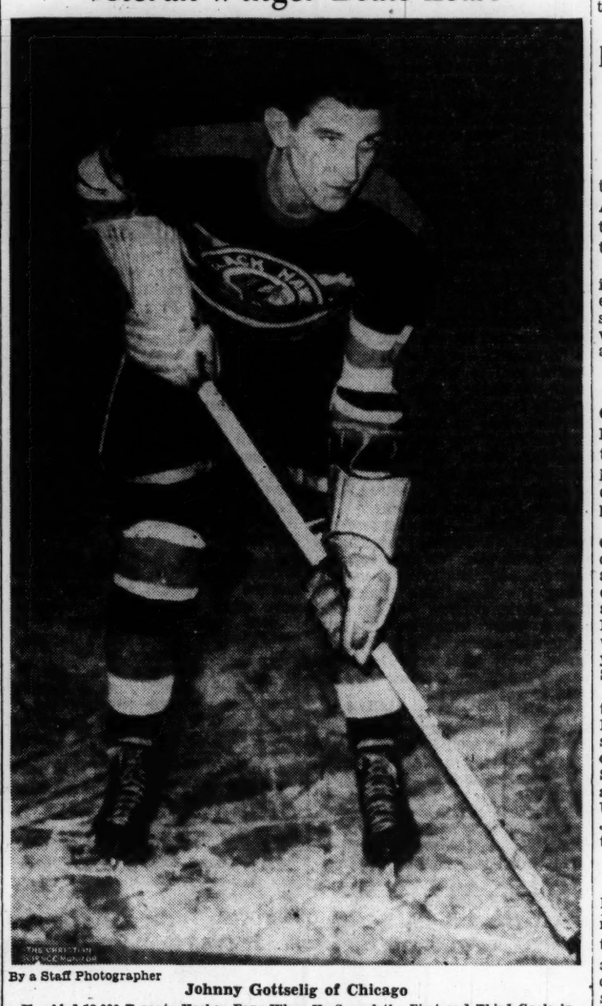
♪ ♪ ♪

Bruins received a reply from the Duke of Windsor, congratulating them on winning the Prince of Wales Cup. They cabled him that they had won the cup he donated.

♪ ♪ ♪

Eddie Burke, former Boston Cub and Tiger hockey player, refereed the Providence-Philadelphia series.

Veteran Winger Beats Leafs



By a Staff Photographer

Johnny Gottselig of Chicago

Humbled 13,000 Toronto Hockey Fans When He Scored the First and Third Goals in Chicago's 3-to-1 Victory Over the Leafs in the First Game of the Stanley Cup Finals Last Night

Last Appearance Of Ruth Aarons Here at Arena

Making her last appearance with the international stars, Ruth Hughes Aarons, undefeated world's table tennis champion, will be at the Boston Arena matches Friday night.

Miss Aarons, whose grace and skill, in a game that demands speed and endurance, has made her the newest sensation in the entertainment field, will embark on a theatrical career after her Boston matches.

Mixed Play

Matching her talents with Sandor Glancz, former world's champion, New England followers of the table tennis game will see the ultimate in mixed competition, a girl playing on equal terms with a six foot, 180-pound trained athlete.

The Boston matches, with a galaxy of the games greatest players, will display about every embellishment and development of the game up to date. The most difficult spin and angle shots will be used by Laszlo Bellak, the Hungarian who has invaded this country for the past two years and carried away the United States Championship.

A rising candidate for honors as the hitting champ of the game, Louis Pagliaro, only a five footer, has smashed out spectacular victories over the 1936 world's champion, Standa Kolar, recently in England and two weeks ago he blasted the United States ranking No. 2 player, Jimmy McClure, out of the national tournament in Philadelphia.

All-Round Star

A local competitor, Les Lowry, Newton High School senior, who moved here two years ago, bearing the Illinois State championship, has annexed the Eastern United States doubles, the New England and Massachusetts singles championships since his arrival. Lowry is regarded as possible national champion within the next few years and his games with the international stars will be watched with interest.

Beverly Skier to Compete

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 6 (AP)—Thirty entries, including that of Marion McKean, of Beverly, Mass., recent Eastern downhill skiing winner, were received last night for the women's national downhill and slalom ski championships on Nose Dive, Mt. Mansfield, Friday and Saturday. Other entries included Harriet Jackson of the New York Amateur Ski Club; Dot Hoyt, of Schenectady, N. Y., and Grace Carter Lindley, of the Sun Valley, Idaho, Club. Nose Dive last night was in perfect condition for the events.

Thompson Denies Report

CALGARY, Alta., April 6 (AP)—Cecil (Tiny) Thompson of the Boston Bruins, ace goaltender of the National Hockey League, is not contemplating retirement as reported on his return to Calgary yesterday. "I am only 33 years old and should be good for at least another five years," he said last night. "Any report that I am seriously thinking of retiring is far from the truth."

Boston Newspaper Bowling League

(Final Standing)

	Strings	Won	Lost	Pinfall
Monitor No. 1	402	75	33	40,307
Globe No. 1	405	71	37	40,146
Record	405	70	38	40,153
Post No. 1	402	68	40	39,975
American	402	55	53	38,939
Post No. 2	405	51	57	39,265
Monitor No. 2	405	48	60	39,351
Transcript	405	47	61	38,868
Pilot	405	29	79	37,432
Globe No. 2	402	26	82	37,385

Results April 5

American 4, Globe (No. 2) 0.
Post (No. 1) 4, Monitor (No. 2) 0.
Monitor (No. 1) 3, Transcript 1.
Pilot 3, Post (No. 2) 1.
Record 4, Globe (No. 1) 0.

A. A. U. Swimming Meet

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6 (AP)—More than 75 of the nation's top ranking swimming stars will compete here Saturday night for national men's and women's 1938 A. A. U. championships.

The meet will be held under the auspices of the Central Pennsylvania Swimming Association.

Entries include:

50-Yard Junior National Men's Freestyle—Robert Schaper, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

College Chess

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Harold L. Crane '40 of Princeton held first place in the H-Y-P-D individual chess championship tournament at the end of the first day's play at the Marshall Chess Club last night. In his two matches he drew with John A. Moore '38, Harvard, the defending champion, and defeated Peter H. Vermilye '40, Princeton, in his other game. William M. Murphy '38 of Harvard was in second place with a victory over Vermilye. The two other matches played resulted in draws.

Brown Announces Golf Dates

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6 (AP)—Eleven matches have been scheduled for the Brown varsity golf team as follows: April 22—Colby; 25—Tufts; 29—Pending; May 7—Dartmouth and Harvard at Boston; 13—Williams at Williamstown; 14—Yale and Holy Cross at Williamstown; 16—M. I. T.; 20 and 21—New England Golf Association at Watertown, Mass.; 23—W. P. I.; 27—Wesleyan. A date with Amherst is also pending.

Play-Offs at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Stanley Cup Finals (3 of 5 Games)

First game result: Chicago 3, Toronto 1.

Second game: At Toronto, Thursday.

Remaining games: At Chicago Sunday; at Chicago, Tuesday, April 12; at Toronto, Thursday, April 14 (if necessary).

Preliminary Rounds

First place series: Toronto eliminated Boston, 3—0, winning league championship.

Second place series: New York Americans eliminated New York Rangers, 2—1.

Third place series: Chicago eliminated Montreal Canadiens, 2—1.

Semifinal series: Chicago eliminated Americans, 2—1.

Tessier Enters B. A. A. Marathon

OTTAWA, April 6 (CP)—L'Association Sportive St. Anne of Ottawa announced last night Rene Tessier would run under its colors in the Boston A. A. Marahton April 19. His entry was mailed yesterday. The 24-year-old Ottawa and District champion long-distance runner finished twenty-eighth in a field of 211 last year in his first bid in the annual classic.

Oshawa Defeats Perth

OSHAWA, Ont., April 6 (CP)—Oshawa Generals defeated Perth Blue Wings 6—2 here last night in the first game of the best-of-three series for the Eastern Canada amateur junior hockey title. The series winners will meet St. Boniface, Manitoba and Western Canada champions, in the Memorial Cup series for the Dominion title.

N. E. College Results

Baseball

Duke, 23; Dartmouth, 8.
Virginia, 6; Harvard, 5.
Vermont, 5; Princeton, 2.

Lacrosse

Pennsylvania, 6; Harvard, 3.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Detroit 4, Brooklyn 1.
Boston (A) 7, Cincinnati 1.
St. Louis (N) 13, Columbus 6.
Fort Worth 10, New York (A) 9.
Atlanta 5, Philadelphia (A) 1.
Cleveland 6, New York (N) 3.
Philadelphia (N) 11, Monroe 4.
Chicago (N) 6, Chicago (A) 1.
Rochester 12, Syracuse 11.
Buffalo 12, Indianapolis 6.
Toronto 8, Louisville 5.
Baltimore 5, Chattanooga 3.
Newark 7, Montreal 6.
Jersey City 15, El Dorado 6.

Perry Tops Vines

MADISON, Wis., April 6 (AP)—Fred Perry scored a 2—6, 6—2, 6—4 victory over Ellsworth Vines in a professional tennis exhibition here last night. The victory was the former British Davis Cup star's 22nd against 28 defeats in his current tour with Vines.

Pacific Coast League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	3	1	.750
San Diego	3	1	.750
Los Angeles	2	2	.500
San Francisco	2	2	.500
Hollywood	2	2	.500
Portland	2	2	.500
Seattle	2	2	.500
Oakland	0	4	.000

Results April 5

San Diego 6, Los Angeles 5.
Hollywood 5, San Francisco 4.
Portland 4, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 4, Oakland 3.

Southern Pick-Ups

Intra-City Series April 16

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 6—On their northward journey, the Bees stop over in Washington for two days—April 13 and 14—to conclude their seven-game series with the Senators . . . Friday, April 15, is an open date for both the Bees and Red Sox . . . The intra-city series continues at Fenway Park the following afternoon, and at the Beehive on Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ed Mohler, left-handed first baseman who went from the University of Pennsylvania campus to the Ottawa Braves, is a young Bee worth watching during the next two or three years . . . The collegian is green, but Bob Quinn's minor league connections will straighten him out of that difficulty . . . A husky mountaineer from West Virginia, Mohler has a Delta Tau Delta pin and a B. S. in Economics to show for his university career.

♪ ♪ ♪

Manager Casey Stengel of the Hub National Leaguers is warning fans not to forget Joe Walsh . . . The Brookline youngster's knee should be as good as new before the season is far advanced . . . When Rabbit Warstler gets tired, Joe is the boy to take his place . . . It seems only yesterday that Walsh, a kid in short pants, was playing with boys twice his size on the Fens Stadium grounds.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Red Sox call Charley Wagner "Broadway" because of his immaculate dress . . . The Minneapolis rookie has more clothes than several of the veterans combined . . . Lindsey Deal, the outfielder who was returned to Little Rock, might have beaten out Leo Nonnenkamp for a reserve outfield berth had he not been handicapped by an old leg injury . . . "Nonny" is not a flashy ball player, but he hits well if not far, and goes and gets them in the field.

♪ ♪ ♪

Owner Tom Yawkey stayed right with the Red Sox until they broke camp Monday . . . Tom is driving North . . . No one is paying much attention to Johnny Riddle, the Bees' third catcher, but the Indianapolis graduate is a real big leaguer . . . Brooklyn and Cincinnati are two clubs in the National League which could use Johnny . . . He is one of those 100 per cent team men.

♪ ♪ ♪

If Max West, the Mission rookie, does not lose the batting eye he sharpened in Florida, the Bees will have another outstanding freshman this season . . . Max is a power hitter who rarely goes after bad balls, which is a particularly good point when attached to a rookie . . . A majority of youngsters get over-anxious when batting before the stare of a major league manager.

♪ ♪ ♪

First to rise and earliest to bed—Lefty Grove . . . Lefty, incidentally, has won 257 games in the American League, and is shooting for the 300 mark . . . That makes 43 to go . . . The Lonaconing veteran added 17 to his total in 1937, repeating his '36 record . . . With the increased batting power offered by Outfielder Joe Vosmik, Lefty may return to the 20-game class during the approaching campaign.

♪ ♪ ♪

Joe Cronin's five-year contract has two more sessions to run at Fenway Park . . . The Red Sox, since entering the American League, have had only one other manager who stayed five seasons . . . Jimmy Collins, the great third baseman, piloted the Red Hose from 1901 through 1905 . . . Jimmy also started '06, but was relieved by Chick Stahl before the flag race was far advanced.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cronin is the nineteenth Red Sox manager . . . Bill Carrigan sat in the Fenway seat from 1913 until the close of '16, and returned under Bob Quinn from '27 through '29. . . . Hughie Duffy, currently a scout and coach, held the reins in '21 and '22 . . . Ever hear of Robert Unglaub? . . . He managed the Sox for part of 1907.

Yale Bows to N. Carolina

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., April 6 (AP)—North Carolina's tennis team, undefeated since May, 1935, defeated Yale yesterday, 8 to 3.

The Elis scored half as many points yesterday as Tar Heel opponents tallied in 16 dual matches last season. Princeton was the only team to score more than one point on the Tar Heels in 1937.

The feature match was between Carl Rood, North Carolina, and Howie Stephens, Yale, No. 1 men. After dropping a grueling 11-9 first set, Rood rallied to take the second and third sets, 6—3, 7—5.

British Decline U. S. Invitation

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Prospects for an outdoor mile race this summer between Glenn Cunningham and Sydney Woodersen, who holds the accepted world record of 4:06.4, were virtually wiped out yesterday when the British Amateur Athletic Association declined an invitation to have Woodersen, A. G. K. Brown, and James Alford race in this country. The invitation had been extended by the National A. A. U.

The British A. A. A. said that a heavy international program would make it impossible for the runners to accept. Brown, a member of the 1936 Olympic team, is a quarter-miler and half-miler, who competed here last year with the Oxford-Cambridge team. Alford, a Welshman, won the British Empire Games mile in 4:11.6 at Sydney, Australia, in February.

Meanwhile, Asa Bushnell, director of the central office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, who had planned to bring Woodersen and Cunningham together in the Princeton Invitation Meet June 18, said he was "hopeful that the British officials may change their minds within the next two months."

Provincetown Girl Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6 (AP)—Jane Stahl, Provincetown, Mass., New England champion and seventh on the national list, won the R. I. women's singles table tennis title last night, defeating Mrs. Madeline Teghtmeyer, 1936-37 Washington, D. C., champion 21-19, 21-11, 21-19. Miss Stahl came from behind to win the first game and just managed to take the third game in the face of a strong rally by the Washington titlist.

Stein Farmed Out

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. April 5 (AP)—Justin Stein, a St. Louis boy who has been showing promise at shortstop in the Cardinal training camp, has been sent to Columbus of the American Association, on option, General Manager Branch Rickey announced last night.

Stewart Claims 'Raw Deal' In League Hockey

TORONTO, April 6 (AP)—The Chicago Black Hawks, having startled the hockey world once again by upsetting Toronto, 3-1, in the opening game of their best-of-five for the Stanley Cup, scanned their possessions today and found them arranged approximately as follows:

1—That vital one-up margin on the National Hockey League champions.

2—A slightly bruised but still defiant manager, Bill Stewart.

3—An old familiar hero, left wing Johnny Gottselig, the playoffs' leading scorer.

4—A brand new hero, their substitute goalie, Alfie Moore.

The Hawks emerged with that collection from as wild-eyed an evening as the Stanley Cup playoffs ever have provided. For, while the game itself was enough to keep the crowd of 13,737 enthralled, there was even more behind-the-scenes drama.

Stewart was involved in two arguments, one with the Toronto manager, Conny Smythe, before the game, another with Hal Cotton, former Maple Leaf star, between periods. And Stewart today still was maintaining that his club got a "raw deal" and that the league hadn't heard the last of it.

When the Hawks discovered yesterday afternoon that their regular goalie, Mike Karakas, would be unable to play because of a fractured toe, there was a conference of club officials and the N. H. L. president, Frank Calder.

Stewart left the huddle in the belief he would be able to draft Dave Kerr, New York Ranger goalie, to substitute. Fifteen minutes before game time, Moore, regular goalie for Pittsburgh of the International-American League, entered the Chicago dressing room, and said Smythe had told him to report.

"They didn't even know I was to play," Alfie said later. "Kerr was getting dressed."

Moore a Hero

But Stewart, despite his charges of a "raw deal," probably was content with the game's outcome, and Moore turned out to be the hero. Except for Gordon Drillon's goal within the first two minutes of play, he realized his hope of stopping everything Toronto had to offer, and got a rousing ovation from the Hawks in the dressing room.

Sharing honors with him was Gottselig, who tied the score with his first goal, put the game on ice with his second and stick-handled the powerful Leafs into submission whenever his team was a man shy on a penalty. Paul Thompson's goal that put Chicago out front was sandwiched between Gottselig's tallies.

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Women of France Turn a Page in Their History Books

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

With Renoult Bill a Law French Women See Some Gain

Old Napoleonic Code of 1804 Which Treated Women As Irresponsible Minors Partially Ruled Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Dear Friend,

The women of France have been watching the making of history. Since last I wrote to you, they have witnessed the passage into law of a measure known as the Renoult Bill, and with it have witnessed certain clauses of that prejudicial old Civil Code—which has pressed so heavily upon them ever since it came into force under Napoleon in 1804—wiped off the statute book once and for all, and replaced by clauses more practically in line with modern thinking.

This alteration to the statute book of France has constituted something of a victory for women and, in order to understand how very much the change will mean not only to women themselves but to the whole French viewpoint in regard to woman, it is necessary to comprehend at least something of the conditions of home life which are now to go.

Three Forms of Marriage

In France there are three forms of civil marriage—the communauté de biens, the séparation de biens, and the régime dotal. The first of the three—that of the community of goods—is the most commonly adopted, and under it all possessions of husband and wife have, on marriage, formed a common stock, of which the husband—as "chef de la famille"—has had sole charge of administration.

The arrangement has been humiliating to the woman and, in cases where a husband has been reckless in money matters, it has spelled bitter hardship, since the law regards the wife as a minor and unqualified for redress.

In 1907, a law was passed which gave a wife protection from a tyrannical husband in regard to personal earnings, but few French women appear to have been aware of this. And even when aware, they have shuddered to make use of it lest they should disrupt family relations—a calamity to be avoided at all costs in France.

Only With Consent of Husband

Under the communauté de biens form of marriage, a woman has been unable to purchase real estate without the written consent of her husband and, having obtained this consent and transacted her affairs, she has been required to place the whole property under her husband's control. Bankers and stockbrokers have, in general, refused to do business with her. She has, indeed, not been regarded as an individual apart from her husband.

Under the second form of marriage—the séparation de biens—husband and wife have retained their own property. Considered superficially, this arrangement might seem to have given the woman greater freedom. In practice, however, a woman has been able to alienate her personal properly only in so far as administrative needs demanded, and she has never been able to do so in regard to her real estate without her husband's authorization. She has been able to collect her revenues and to give receipts for them, to maintain herself or use her income for the purchase of other property. She has, on the other hand, always been hampered by a regulation which required her to contribute one-third of her personal revenue to the joint household.

With regard to the third form—the régime dotal—the woman has found her dowry protected in such a way that neither she nor her husband, even acting together, could imperil it. She has found it, moreover, safeguarded as much as possible in her interests and in those of her children. Nevertheless, the clause which established marital authority has dictated conditions in this form of marriage as in the others. The wife has found herself on marriage, in a condition in which, in law, she has had no personality of her own. Worst trial of all, she has been bound by necessity to abide by a state of affairs in which "la femme doit obéissance à son mari."

Cajolery Substituted

I don't pretend that the wife has always stood too solemnly by the law in giving such "obéissance." The French woman is far too lively and expeditious a creature to neglect the use of any cajolery by which affairs might be settled as conveniently as possible in her own interests. Moreover, the French husband has, on his own confession, delighted to be cajoled. All the same, the law has been tiresome and old-fashioned. It has put the woman in a false position. Its existence has operated to prolong the Napoleonic notion that woman has, and can have, no further usefulness to the State than as wife and mother.

The new law of René Renoult is going to make vast changes. True, the clause which establishes the husband as head of the family still exists, but, since the wife is no longer obliged to obey him, to the French woman, the fact does not appear too hopelessly obstructive to freedom. Besides, she is going to be free in so many other directions.

She is authorized to sign contracts on her own account, to buy and sell land or buildings, to have her private bank book, to negotiate operations through the Stock Exchange. She will be able to take out mortgages, if she so wishes, solely on her own authority. She is free to give donations, to refuse a succession, to be the executor of a testament, to enter herself for a course of study—and the list might be extended.

Far-Seeing Men

Such a turnover has not occurred all of a moment. Partly it is due to the work of René Renoult who, some six years ago, set himself to see matters through, and of the deputies Gabriel Delattre and M. A. Serol who have helped him. Partly to the efforts of the women themselves, who, agreeing that the measure was incomplete, in that it gave freedom only with reservations, yet united in their support of it lest—like the measure designed to give them the parliamentary vote—it became a matter of interminable argument.

One or two matters especially cause the women very real regret. They resent the preservation of a clause which gives the "head of the family" the right to choose the family residence. They are dissatisfied that a wife is still denied the right to enter commerce without her husband's consent. They feel something more than dislike of the fact that the rights of the woman as a mother have been completely neglected.

Control of Children

In France, under the old régime—and now under the new one—the father has possessed absolute control over his children. I mean that he has been able by law to dictate his own terms, in regard to their schooling, correction and religion—without any obligation to consult the mother. He has furthermore possessed the right, in case of his own decease, to nominate a body of persons to co-operate with his widow in regard to the children and without whose advice the mother could not act.

All the same, the women of France have won a victory, and they know it. They have watched a page written into their history book which, if not entirely a triumph, may be regarded at least as very satisfactory.

Yours very sincerely,

Phyllis M. Lovell

If you wish to keep informed of matters like this concerning the women of Europe, you will watch for Miss Lovell's monthly "letter" on this page the first Wednesday of each month.

Three Lions

To Market to Market to Buy a Bright Flower

This is a flower market in the Netherlands, but a similar picture could be taken in many another town and country, where the sale of flowers at market is a custom of long standing. Sometimes the flowers have a market all to themselves as here, but often they simply take their allotted place on a cobble-stoned square with, perhaps, potatoes to the right of them and cabbages to the left of them—and appreciative customers in front of them.

Open-air markets, whether for cheese or fish or flowers, are a particular source of delight to visitors to other lands. Perhaps this picture will remind you of the day you went to market with your hostess in Brussels and returned to her home laden with lilies. Or of the time you wandered alone from one fascinating stall to another of those that filled a certain picturesque square in Nuremburg. To one, at least, it brings a colorful vision of gold and purple and white spreading carpet-wise in rectangular patchwork design as far as eye could see from the window of a train that was rolling over the flat miles from Leyden to Harlem. That carpet was woven of crocuses, thousands upon thousands of them in full bloom.

To one who has ever seen any of the Dutch bulb fields in bloom, it is no surprise to read that in every Dutch town there are flower markets. In the morning the stands are heaped, but at noon. . . . Apparently people in the Netherlands like to buy flowers as well as raise them.

Russian-American Recipes

Preserve Distinctive Flavor of Old-World Cooking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Women of Russian birth now living in America have discovered many ways to simplify the complicated recipes of their homeland, and yet preserve the tasty flavor of Russian cooking. A few of their favorite dishes are described below.

This, for instance, is a quick way of preparing that ever popular soup,

Green Schi

Bring to boil
2 or 3 quarts of water. Add
1 thinly sliced onion,
1 thinly sliced carrot
1 potato cut in half
1 pound of well-washed greens (spinach or mustard greens).
A little celery (optional). Boil until potato is done, then add
1 can of hot sauce or tomato soup.
As soon as this is dissolved, add
A few drops of lemon juice, and make ready to serve.
Before pouring out the soup, place in each heated soup-plate
½ of a hard-boiled egg and
1 teaspoonful Russian sour cream (This latter may be omitted).

Barley Soup

Here is another favorite.
Wash well
½ cup barley. Soak overnight in
2 or 3 quarts of water. Next day add
1 sliced carrot and
A small lump of butter, with
Salt to taste, and place on a low fire. Fry
1 medium-sized, thinly sliced onion in
A little butter, and add to soup.
Fifteen minutes before serving, add
1 glass of rich milk. And just before serving, add
Grated cheese to taste.

Liver Paste

This popular appetizer is prepared thus:
Take
1 medium-sized onion, grate it and fry it in
A little chicken fat. Take
½ pound veal liver, or, if you want it less expensive, beef liver. Fry the liver separately, without salting it. Be sure to turn it over frequently, so it will not acquire a brown crust, and yet be well done inside.
In a wooden bowl place the liver, onion, and, if desired,
1 or 2 hard-boiled eggs. Chop them all up together to the consistency of paste. Add
Pepper and
Salt to taste. Add almost
¼ pound of chicken fat, working it in.

Liver paste is served as hors d'oeuvre at the beginning of a meal. You may serve it in a small bowl from which each person helps himself, or use it as filling between two crackers. It also makes an excellent sandwich spread.

To save the liver paste for a day or two, place it in a jar and cover it with some chicken fat, which will prevent the air from reaching it.

Cottage Cheese Squares

These make a royal dish for people who do not eat meat. They are prepared thus:
Mix in a bowl
1 pound of dry cottage cheese, worked through a strainer,
2 tablespoons of flour,
2 eggs, slightly beaten up,
A pinch of salt. Take a dough board and sprinkle lightly with
Flour. Place on it one-third of the mixture, shape it into a roll, pat flat on top, and cut into 2 or 3-inch squares. Repeat with the rest of the mixture.
In the meantime, in a large pan prepare rapidly boiling water and salt it, as you would for cooking spaghetti. Now be sure to lower the fire under the boiling water, because if you don't, the squares will crumble as you put them in. Watch the squares for a few moments until they swim up to the surface, then let them boil 5 minutes longer. Drain the squares, place them on a hot platter with
A little melted butter, and serve.
Separately, serve with them
Sugar and
Russian sour cream.

Eggplant, Russian Style

If you like mushrooms, eggplant, Russian style, will recall their taste to you.
Cut
1 eggplant into thin slices, add
½ onion, chopped fine.
Pepper and
Salt them, and fry in
Butter until they are golden in color.
Pour over them
½ pound Russian sour cream and place for 15 minutes in a medium warm oven.

Another Version

Here is another popular way of preparing eggplant in combination with other vegetables:
Cut
1 eggplant into squares, then slice these into pieces the thickness of your little finger. Place these on a large saucepan or oven-tray. Add
1 or 2 tablespoons water and place tray in the oven until the slices are cooked.
On another saucepan melt
Some butter, and fry
1 sliced onion and
1 sliced green pepper. When these are slightly fried, pour over them
1 can of hot tomato sauce. Now
Salt the eggplant slices,
Pepper them, and pour the contents of the second saucepan over them. Again place the eggplant in the oven, and 15 minutes before serving, pour over it some
Russian sour cream.

Chocolate Cookies

The following directions for making delicious chocolate cookies are given by a Russian princess:
Beat gradually
4 eggs with
3 cups of granulated sugar. When it becomes difficult to continue beating, add
¼ pound bitter chocolate, melted on a pan with
A little butter. Mix well. Melt
1 cup salted butter and pour it slowly into the mixture. Then add
1 or 2 cups walnuts,
1 cup flour, and
2 teaspoons vanilla extract. Take an oven-plate and place on it
A little butter and
Some crumbs. Pour the mixture on the plate and bake in a moderately hot oven (375°F.) for 20 or 30 minutes. Cut into squares while hot and allow them to cool before serving. Yum-yum!

Nadia Lavrova

Copenhagen Arranges "House-Assistants" For By-the-Hour Work in Blocks of Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

A shortage of help for the housewife has led to the institution of a new form of assistance in Copenhagen. Help can now be had by the hour. Those in need of daily assistance in the house can apply to the estate office in their building, and be supplied with cook, housemaid or children's nurse, as required.

In the cities many married women are retaining their commercial and other positions, but are often unable to afford resident help in their homes at the high wages asked, which may equal that of a highly paid factory worker. Elderly married couples now make arrangements for a daily help to come at certain hours of the day, rather than have the responsibility of employing resident help. In three of the city's largest blocks of flats arrangements can be made through the estate office for the supply of qualified domestic help in every form, including light or heavy washing, repairs, etc.

The arrangement suits the "House-Assistant," for she has her evenings free and also has the opportunity of choosing the kind of work she prefers to do.

A generous supply of cheese came over on the Mayflower, along with a live cow, to provide fresh milk for the children. The ancient bill of sale for the provisioning of the Mayflower is still held by an American cheese company.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

On Buying a Hat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I'm not too tall, and not too short, and not too thin or fat,
But I'm having a lot of trouble making my character fit the hat—
The new spring hat I'm going to buy. I don't know yet, of course,
Which piece of headgear I shall take. I'd have to buy a horse
To make "de rigueur" this pert green, washleather, jockey's cap.
The Annie Rooney pancake takes me straight, without a map,
To the East Side of the nineties, and I need the proper style
Of rolled-up hair and button boots, and a roller-coaster smile.
"It's just your type," I'm told. I wonder what the salesgirl said
When the painting critic asked for a "classical sailor" for her head.
(She lectures on the works of Rembrandt, Tintoret, and all
The other chaps that hang upon the Art Museum wall,
And whether the hat was classical Italian or Dutch
That my friend the critic purchased I don't know.) I feel the touch
Of the girl now strapping to my chin a Don Carranza plate
Big enough to blot out the sun. But I can't support a crate
Of oranges or peppers, and I haven't any cart
With a burro hitched in front of it. "Oh, yes, it's very smart."
They're all my type, the salesgirl tells me, all these thirty hats
Piled up on chairs and tables and on forms that smirk like cats—
Glib waxen heads that make a soda siphon look all right
Because they have no winter suit, no frowsy fur to fight;
No sprigged kimono dress to cause a conflict with a bowl
Of gourds from Yucatan; no last year's coat; no soul!

"That's cute, Ma!" trills a young thing while her mother bravely slips
A purple pill-box on a head like Caesar's. Then she grips
A Tam o' Shanter. Hoot mon! She's as hieland in her style
Of sequin-trimmed alpaca as a Babylonian tile.

My face is wrong. It doesn't change to suit these many hats,
Although the salesgirl says I am becoming to them. Spats
Would be in order for this topper. What I still have left
From previous springs, the suit, the coat, are markedly bereft
Of drama. They are not the movie clothes of William Tell,
Of Trilby or Minerva or a gendarme. I can't well
Say what I am from this old hat I wore when I came in,
Unless a blend of Sherlock Holmes and the wife of Gunga Din.
I'm tired of pulling veils about and squinting through the lace.
In the bun-and-sandwich life I lead they really have no place.
I'll keep my blend of Sherlock Holmes and the wife of Gunga Din.
The Character hats can wait until the season's farther in.

P. P. S.

Through the Editor's Window

An Open Letter to a Song Sparrow

By Mallicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This letter is long overdue, since I owe you thanks for many gifts. But when you woke me again this morning with your rippling song, and cocked your eye at me from your perch on top of the lattice, I promised myself to write you immediately of several matters and post it without further delay.

Take this business of songs. I like the way you sing for the joy of it. You don't have to be a soloist or receive any applause. You have something worth saying, and it fits best into song language, so you pour it out, gladdening the world and asking for no return. There are not too many such givers in human experience. Nor are there too many who sing just as whole-heartedly in the crowd as solo, as I have on occasion seen you do.

* * *

Another consideration relative to your vocal abilities is this: You sing while you work. Years ago I caught you at it and it gave me a lift I have never lost. There had been too heavy college assignments; a certain Freshman was harassed by them and discouraged. She left the college library on that day in early spring to walk a bit in the ravines of a nearby park. There, where a cold little stream trickled through pale-green woods, you were finding a few morsels of food. You would pick up something, eat it, and look further. But as you went you frequently poured out your thrilling song—the same that woke me this morning. Singing at your work—that is what you were doing. And it is a good idea.

You stayed with us all winter, and showed every sign of faith and fortitude in spite of evidences that might have inspired the contrary. Those storms and icy winds must have been difficult at times—but you never complained. There is no self-pity about you. And you are ever content to accept your daily bread without anxiety or hoarding.

* * *

Moderation is another of your gifts—as it seems to be of all wild creatures. You eat what you need, and stop. You sing, you play, you work, you make a good home and look after your family—all in good proportion, each in its right place, and nothing in excess.

Nor do I ever see you acting overambitious or pushing yourself forward. In a group you tend to your business, make room for others in a quiet way, and show no signs of demanding special consideration.

You are beautiful, with your striped coat—but you are not vain nor possessive about it. Your beauty can therefore be enjoyed, as beauty ought to be.

It is a friend like you that brings out the best in one. You are so naturally and sweetly yourself, so full of joy, and of confidence in good, that one responds in kind. Time and again I have seen you do this to people.

* * *

You and your associates have every right to all that we can do to make you happy. It is our privilege to spread a table before you, and to see to it that you are made welcome and protected. Happily the private "sanctuaries" on home grounds are growing more numerous. Owners of homes are learning what it can mean to have you among their friends.

But there is much yet to be done. Conservation must be more widely taught in school and home, in club, and individually. Love of wild things must displace cruelty, hunting, and ruthless destruction. Children must be helped to experience the sweetness of being kind to you and to your bird and animal friends of field and forest. Sanctuaries must be more actively supported and new ones established. We should take a note from your song and be willing to do all without asking any return—just because it is fair to you and right.

* * *

But if you know of any who will do things only for pay, you might pass it along to them for me that you have more than paid already—in advance. In fact it is we human beings who are in arrears. I myself, in particular, owe you for the gifts already enumerated far more than I can repay. And if at any time you suddenly were to demand a settlement (and I am glad you are not that kind), I should go utterly bankrupt simply for your morning songs.

A Wednesday Column

Sauces Add Zest

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

There's nothing like an appetizing sauce to give that fascinating sparkle to dishes.

Mock Hollandaise Sauce

Melt
2 tablespoons butter in double boiler over low flame, then add
2 tablespoons flour, stir to a smooth paste. Add
1 cup milk gradually, stirring constantly. Add seasonings of
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon pepper and a
Dash of cayenne. Beat the yolk of 1 egg well and add. Continue stirring and add
Juice of ½ lemon. Remove from fire.
Slowly add
Mayonnaise and blend.

Mayonnaise Cream Sauce

The use of mayonnaise in making cream sauce (or white sauce) makes it "failure proof." This may be used at any time instead of the more conventional white sauce and is more piquant in flavor and more creamy in color.
Melt
2 tablespoons butter in double boiler and blend with
2 tablespoons flour. Add
1 cup milk
½ teaspoon salt
Dash white pepper, stirring constantly. Cook until entirely smooth. Remove from fire and slowly add
¼ cup mayonnaise. Continue stirring. Makes one cup sauce.

Old Country White Sauce

(A very thick sauce)
Make a cream sauce of
⅓ cup butter
¼ cup flour and
1 cup milk. Stir until thickened. Add
4 teaspoons anchovy paste
4 teaspoons vinegar
4 teaspoons Worcestershire sauce and
¼ teaspoon salt.

Spanish Sauce

Chop together
¼ cup stuffed olives
⅛ cup chopped onion
¼ cup green pepper. Fry in
¼ cup olive oil until browned slightly. Add
3 tablespoons flour, stirring to mix well. Add
1 cup fish stock and cook, stirring constantly until thick and smooth. Add
1 teaspoon Tarragon vinegar and
4 teaspoons lemon juice
Salt, if needed
Paprika.

Lemon Sauce

Melt
½ cup butter. Add
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 tablespoon parsley
Paprika. If a thinner sauce is desired,
2 tablespoons boiling water may be added.

(Mrs.) I. M. B.

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Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 450,000
Previous day 687,610
1938 volume to date 64,567,910
1937 volume to date 164,989,166

Declining Market Levels Off Into Uncertain Trend

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Stocks dropped as much as 3 or 4 points today as a rally played out, then levelled off into a slow, uncertain drift.

Leading shares were close to the day's lows when the final hour approached but only a minor part of the gains scored on the preceding four-day recovery were eliminated in the forenoon setback.

Transactions were at the rate of about 450,000 shares for the full session.

Deprived of active general covering of short positions, a big force behind the rally from the 1938 lows touched last week, the market yielded easily to small offerings.

Telephone Lower

American Telephone—lifted about 15 points on a rush of buying from bears who had been selling it short before the one-man report on the federal inquiry into the Bell System was published last week—quickly dropped about 4 points of the gains, then recovered a little.

Also conspicuous in the setback, as they had been on the rally, were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, International Nickel, du Pont, Westinghouse Electric, Chrysler, New York Central, Anaconda Copper, Johns Manville, Air Reduction, Union Carbide, Eastman Kodak, Great Northern preferred, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, and U. S. Rubber.

Before Wall Street started dealings, traders found a selling cue in a downturn in international issues in London.

While business news offered little cheer, brokers looked chiefly to technical conditions of the market for explanation of the reversal. The rally, it was pointed out, invited profit-taking and at the same time had exhausted a good deal of support coming from shorts.

Bonds Are Lower

The bond market lost its recent rallying power today when secondary rails were offered in fairly liberal supply and declines of fractions to more than 2 points were general.

Hardest hit were several issues of Baltimore & Ohio liens, Illinois Central, Interborough Rapid Transit, Nickel Plate, Southern Pacific, N. Y. Central, Studebaker Corp. and Southern Railway. U. S. Governments joined the general parade but losses were small and there were a few minor gainers.

Foreign dollar bonds were mostly higher, including Poland 7s, up nearly 2, and Rome 6s, up more than 1.

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Most curb market stocks drifted lower today. Oils and utilities bore the brunt of limited selling.

Losers of fractions to a point or so near the final hour included American Gas & Electric, Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum and Electric Bond & Share. Aluminum, Ltd., dipped around a point and Pepperell Mfg. lost nearly 3.

A few specialties, including Driver-Harris and R. Hoe "A," turned in gains of nearly 2 points.

Roper Sees Early Closing of Congress Aid to Business

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Secretary of Commerce Roper said today early adjournment of Congress would help restore business confidence.

Attributing major responsibility for the recession to business fear of possible Administration legislative proposals as well as fear of other things, such as foreign social and political unrest, the Secretary told reporters adjournment of Congress would permit business to know what conditions they would have to meet in the next several months.

Wheat Prices Drop To New 3-Year Lows

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—Stop loss selling on the part of holders of futures tumbled the Chicago wheat market down today to 3 year fresh low price records.

Downturns of securities acted as a decided incentive to let go of wheat futures. Lack of any important export business in North American wheat today counted also as a spur to sellers.

With something of a rally at the last, Chicago wheat futures closed unchanged to ⅝ lower than yesterday, May 84¼-⅜, July 79-79⅛, corn unchanged to ¼ higher, May 59¾-⅞, July 61⅛-¼ and oats ⅛ off to ⅛ up.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Prices closed generally higher in today's stock market with the gilt-edged division and industrial groups in good demand. Tobaccos, irons, steels and rubbers improved and foreign bonds moved upward, especially Austrian and German liens. Trans-Atlantics remained steady while the domestic rails were featureless.

Paris: Domestic industrials and international securities closed firm in the Bourse, while rentes sold 20 to 35 centimes down and Bank of France issue lost 30 francs. Royal Dutch was active and advanced 75 francs while Suez Canal declined a like amount.

Liverpool: Cotton futures declined early today following Indian selling and continued easiness at Bombay. Local support caused moderate recoveries and closing prices were 1 down to 1 higher.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot 10.00; export 9.64. Tin barely steady; spot and nearby 38.12½; forward 38.18. Lead steady; spot, New York 4.50-55; East St. Louis 4.35. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 4.15. Wolframite 21.00 nom. Iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver and platinum unchanged.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	4	38	38	38	+1½
52	32	Acme Steel (2)	3	32	32	32	
10⅜	6½	Adams Exp	9	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (2)	1	17	17	17	Apr 5
33	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	2	18½	18	18½	Apr 2
2	1⅜	Advance Rumely	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
58¼	40¼	Air Reduction (1a)	13	45½	43⅞	43⅞	—2⅝
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅝	¾	⅞	Apr 4
13⅜	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	6	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	3	1½	1	1½	+ ⅛
17⅝	6½	Alleghany pf xw	1	7½	7½	7½	Apr 5
17¼	5	Alleghany pf $30 ww	1	9	9	9	Apr 4
17⅛	8	Alleghany pf $40 ww	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
21¾	11⅝	Alleghany pr pf	1	9	9	9	Apr 2
13⅜	8¾	Allegheny Steel	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
8¾	4½	Allen Industries	2	6	6	6	
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	6	133½	132	132	—3
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (1)	3	7½	7½	7½	Apr 5
14⅝	8⅝	Allied Mills	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	
9⅝	4½	Allied Stores	11	5¾	5½	5⅝	
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	2	40½	40	40½	+ ½
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (⅝e)	16	37½	36½	36¾	—1½
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12	12	12	
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	2	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	10	10	10	Mar30
72½	57	Amerada Corp (2)	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	Apr 5
96	49	Am Ag Ch Del (1½e)	2	55	55	55	Apr 5
15⅞	10	Am Bank Note (½e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe(⅞e)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ½
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	1	82¼	82	82	
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	2	161¼	161¼	161¼	Apr 4
50	27	Am Car & Fdy	6	17	16¼	16¼	—1⅜
17⅝	9½	Am Car & F pf	3	35¾	34	34	—1
100½	89½	Am Ch & Cable (¾e)	1	11	11	11	— ⅝
105⅛	88⅛	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	89½	89½	89½	Feb 18
8¼	4½	Am Chicle (4a)	5	90	88½	88½	Apr 1
13¾	9	Am Colortype	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Apr 2
16¾	8¼	Am Comi Alco	4	10⅜	9¾	9¾	
4¾	2½	Am Crystal Sug(¾e)	5	10	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
6½	4	Am Encaus Tiling	1	3	3	3	
4⅜	2¼	Am European	1	4	4	4	Mar29
19¾	10	Am & F Pow	5	3½	3	3	— ⅛
25¼	13½	Am & F P $6 pf	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
11½	5½	Am & F P $7 pf	5	16	16	16	— ⅜
12	9½	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	1	10½	10½	10½	Apr 4
37¾	30¾	Am Hide & L pf	3	16½	14	15½	Apr 5
2⅛	1⅛	Am Home Pr (3.40)	2	34	34	34	
18	13¾	Am Ice	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
7⅞	4½	Am Ice pf (½e)	1	14	14	14	Apr 1
23½	12⅜	Am International	1	5	5	5	
74½	45	Am Locomotive	10	15½	14¾	14¾	—1½
14½	10	Am Locomot pf	4	49¼	49	49	— ⅜
5¼	2¾	Am M & Fdy (.20e)	1	11½	11½	11½	
38¾	23	Am M & Sm	2	3½	3	3	— ⅛
105½	99½	Am Metal (3g)	4	25¼	25	25	—1
17⅝	3¼	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	99½	99½	99½	Mar30
40½	19	Am Pow & Lt	12	4¼	4½	4½	
33	16½	Am P & L $6pf(1¾k)	2	23¾	22	22	— ⅛
14¼	9	Am P&L$5pf(.93¾k)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¾
22½	13¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	32	10¼	10	10¼	
78	58	Am Roll Mill	12	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛
20½	15⅝	Am Roll Mill pf(4½)	2	64¼	63¾	63¾	— ¼
24¼	7⅛	Am Safety Razor (2)	2	17	17	17	Apr 5
56¾	28½	Am Seating	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	Apr 2
131	103	Am Smelt & R (1¼e)	46	34	32¾	33	—1½
52	47	Am Smelt & R pf(7)	2	108½	108½	108½	Apr 2
34¾	15⅝	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	47	47	47	Apr 2
11¾	6½	Am Stl Fdrs (¼e)	14	19¼	18⅝	19⅛	—1⅜
31	21½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	4	7	6¾	7	Apr 5
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sugar pf (7)	2	24	22½	24	Mar31
18½	12⅜	Am Sumat Tob (1)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	Apr 5
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	1	137⅛	137⅛	137⅛	Apr 2
71	58	Am Tobacco (5)	28	124½	122½	124	—2½
72¾	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	2	66	65	65	+2
139⅝	130	Am Tob pf (6)	7	68⅛	68	68	
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	131	130	131	Apr 1
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	7	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
86	70	Am W W 1 pf (6)	28	7⅞	7¼	7¼	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	70	70	70	Apr 2
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	2	33¾	33¾	33¾	
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	2	27½	27½	27½	+ ⅜
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	12	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅜
36¾	21⅜	Anaconda (¼e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Apr 5
50	29	Anacon W & C	110	24¾	23¾	24	—1½
18	10¾	AnchorHockGl(.15e)	1	33	33	33	+2
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13	13	13	Apr 5
3½	2	A P W Paper	1	12	12	12	Apr 4
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (½e)	2	24¾	24½	24¾	Apr 5
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	3	86	86	86	+4
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	21	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
72	28¼	Arm Ill pr pf	2	34⅞	34⅛	34⅞	— ⅛
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Mar19
39	24¼	ArmstrongCork (¼e)	5	28½	27¾	27¾	— ¾
5½	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 5
8¾	4	Artloom Corp	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 5
69	66	Assd Dry Goods	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
68¼	68¼	Assd D Gd 1 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	Mar 9
35	27	Assd D Gd 2pf(12¼k)	1	68¼	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
42	22¼	Associates Inv (2)	1	27	27	27	Mar31
72	42⅞	Atch T & S F (2g)	16	25¾	25	25⅜	— ⅜
27⅜	14	Atch T & S F pf (5)	3	50	49⅜	50	+ ¾
7¾	4¼	Ati Coast Line(1½g)	2	17¼	16¾	17¼	— ¼
14½	6½	Atl G & W Indies	2	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
24	17¾	Atl G & W In pf	2	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
107	103	Atl Refining (1)	6	18⅞	18¾	18¾	— ¼
9⅞	5¾	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	Apr 5
43	39	Atlas Corp pf (.80)	7	6½	6	6½	
48	36	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	39	39	39	
7⅜	4½	Atlas Pow (½e)	1	38	38	38	Apr 5
6½	3	Atlas Tack	2	5	5	5	Apr 2
3½	2	Auburn Auto	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	2½	Aust Nichols	1	2	2	2	Apr 5
		Aviation Corp	6	3½	3½	3½	

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	19	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	37	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	18	7⅛	6½	6⅝	— ⅜
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	29	29	29	Mar31
19	12½	Barber Co	8	13¾	13¾	13½	— ¼
10½	5	Barker Bros	2	6	6	6	— ¼
16⅜	10½	Barnsdall Oil (1)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Apr
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar(.18¾e)	2	12⅜	11¾	12	— ¼
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	93	93	93	Mar25
96½	92½	Beat Crm pf ww (5)	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	Apr 4
103⅞	94½	Beech-Nut Pack(4a)	2	94½	94½	94½	Apr 2
8¾	5¾	Belding Corticelli	1	6	6	6	Apr 5
83	77¾	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
14⅞	8⅜	Bendix Aviat	7	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
19	15¼	Benef Ind Ln (.45e)	6	16¾	16½	16⅝	Apr 5
40½	26⅞	Best & Co (2½a)	3	31⅝	31¼	31¼	
65⅞	40	Beth Steel	85	44½	42⅝	43⅛	—1¾
16½	13	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	7	13½	13½	13½	Apr 2
98½	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	2	81	80	81	Apr 2
28	18	Bigelow-Sanf	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
17⅞	9¾	Black & Decker	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Apr 5
15½	10½	Blaw-Knox	6	11¼	11	11	— ⅝
35½	20¼	Boeing Airplane	28	23⅜	22½	23½	— ½
30	15⅜	Bohn Al & Brass	2	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
13⅞	9⅜	Bond Strs (.20e)	3	10	10	10	Apr 4
19⅝	15⅜	Borden Co (1.60)	17	16⅜	15⅞	16¼	
28½	16½	Borg-Warner	11	19	18¼	18¼	— ¾
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
22¼	14	Bower Rol Bear(½e)	1	15	15	15	Apr 5
10¼	5¾	Bridgeport Brass	4	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
26¼	12¾	Briggs Mfg	15	16¼	16	16	— ¼
30½	20	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	2	23	22½	23	Apr 4
2¾	1½	Bristol-Myers(2.40)	2	30½	30½	30½	Apr 5
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans	2	1½	1½	1½	Apr 5
13⅜	5⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
37	16¾	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
38½	23½	Bklyn-Man Tr pf (6)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 4
89	80	Bklyn Un Gas	1	86	86	86	+4
48½	27½	Bklyn Un Gas	21	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
39	24¼	Brown Shoe (3)	1	50	50	50	Mar19
5½	2½	Br'swick-Balke	1	28½	27¾	27¾	— ¾
9¾	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Apr 5
6⅜	3¼	Budd Mfg	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	6	3½	3⅜	3½	
20	13¼	Bullard Co (¼e)	3	14	14	14	Apr 4
32½	15½	Bulova Watch (4)	7	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
9½	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	8¼	8	8¼	Apr 5
20¼	14½	Burr Add Mac(.30e)	4	15⅞	15½	15½	— ¼
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	3	2	2	2	
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	Apr 5
8⅝	5¾	Butler Bros (.60)	9	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
22	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	17½	17½	17½	Apr 4
4¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Z	1	3	3	3	— ⅛
11⅜	6	Byers (A M) Co	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
19¾	13	Byron Jackson (½e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Apr 5

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1½a)	2	18⅜	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	45	45	45	Apr 2
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hecla	5	6¾	6½	6¾	— ⅛
15¾	9⅝	Campbell Wyant (1)	2	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
19¾	12½	Can Dry G Ale	18	13¾	13	13¼	— ¾
8⅛	5	Canad Pacific	11	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅜
36	29	Cannon Mills (1e)	1	30	30	30	Apr 5
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5	5	5	Apr 1
18	13	Carpenter Stl (.10e)	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.05e)	2	3	3	3	Apr 5
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	4	69¼	69	69	
55½	29⅜	Caterpil Tract(½e)	4	35½	35	35½	+ ½
103	100⅛	Caterp Tractor pf(5)	3	101	100⅜	101	Apr 4
18⅞	9	Celanese Corp	20	11¾	11½	11¾	— ⅛
94	92	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
25½	12½	Celotex Corp	23	12⅜	11	12⅜	Apr 5
28	20	Cent Aguirre (1½)	6	23	22¾	22¾	— ¼
4½	2	Cent Foundry	5	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
11	7	Cent RR NJ	2	7	7	7	Mar29
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅜
5½	3¼	Century Rib M(.10e)	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (1e)	23	32½	31½	32	—1⅜
8⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
30½	18¾	Champ Pap & F(¾e)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	Apr 4
12¼	7	Checker Cab	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Apr 4
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1½e)	16	26¾	26½	26½	— ⅝
89	80	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80	80	80	Mar31
48½	27½	Ches Corp (3)	2	32	31¼	31¼	—1½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	6	½	½	½	Mar29
3¾	1¾	Chi & E Ill pf	2	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
4⅝	2	Chi & N West	10	1	⅞	⅞	Apr 5
1¼	½	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅜	Chi Great West	3	¾	¾	¾	Apr 5
14	8⅞	Chi Great W pf	1	3	3	3	
1⅞	⅞	Chi Mail Or (¼e)	2	10½	10	10	Apr 5
1	½	Chi M St P & P	4	⅝	½	⅝	
12⅞	6⅛	Chi M St P & P pf	6	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
32½	22	Chi Pneu Tool	7	7⅜	7	7	— ⅛
1¼	⅝	Chi Pneu T ev pf(3)	1	23	23	23	Apr 1
2½	1	Chi Rk Is & Pac	1	¾	¾	¾	Apr 5
2¼	1⅛	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Apr 2
12⅝	8	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1¾	1⅝	1¾	Apr 4
16⅜	12	Chi Yell Cab (¼e)	2	8	8	8	
5⅞	3¼	Chicka Cot O (½e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Apr 4
63½	35⅝	Childs Co	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
13½	10	Chrysler Corp	108	41¼	39½	40	—1⅜
3¾	2	City Ice & Fuel(.40e)	1	10¾	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
		City Stores	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (⅜e)	3	17	16⅜	17	Apr 4
41	32½	Climax Molyb(.30e)	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¾
15½	10⅜	Cluet Peabody (.40e)	1	12	12	12	Apr 5
125	105½	Coca-Cola (½e)	1	112	112	112	—2
59	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	57	58	Mar28
11⅜	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	7	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	
95½	80	Colgate-Pm-P pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Apr 4
27⅜	13¼	Collins & Aik (½e)	2	17	17	17	— ¼
20	9⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	2	11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
22¼	13	ColumBr'cast A(.40e)	4	15½	15½	15½	— ¼
21½	13	ColumBr'cast B(.40e)	1	13	13	13	— ¼
9⅝	5½	Columb G & E (.45g)	19	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
79	68	Col O & E pf A (6)	2	68	68	68	
15½	9	Colum Pict vtc (1)	1	10	10	10	
34	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	29	29	Apr 2
76	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	57	57	57	Apr 5
38¾	23	Coml Credit (4)	11	28½	27⅝	27⅝	—1⅛
95	84	Coml Cred pf (4¾)	1	84	84	84	Mar28
44¾	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	8	34¾	34	34	— ½
99	90	Com In T cv pf (4¾)	3	92½	90	92½	Apr 4
10	5⅞	Coml Solvents (.80)	8	7	6⅞	7	
2	1	Comwith & South	17	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
27⅜	22½	Com & Sou pf(1½k)	3	30	29¼	29¼	—1¾
7⅞	3⅞	Conde Nast	1	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	Apr 5
24½	15	Congoleum-N'n(¾e)	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Apr 1
8	4¼	Congress Cigar	1	6	6	6	Mar29
19½	11	Consol Aircraft	19	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
25⅞	17	Consol Cigar (¾e)	1	5	5	5	Apr 1
96½	90	Cons Edison (½e)	38	19⅜	18¾	19	— ⅜
1⅞	1	Cons Edison pf (5)	11	91	90	90	— ¾
6⅛	4½	Consol Film Ind	4	1½	1	1	Apr 4
5¾	2⅞	Consol Film pf (¼k)	5	5⅜	5	5⅜	Apr 4
10½	7	Cons Laundries	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	Apr 5
101⅞	98¾	Consol Oil (.80)	29	7¾	7¾	7⅞	
7½	2⅝	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	6	98¾	98¾	98¾	Mar30
5⅝	2¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	13	12⅜	13	+ ⅜
		Consol Textile	6	⅜	¼	⅜	
22	10	Consol'n Coal	2	2½	2½	2⅜	Apr 5
86½	83½	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Mar31
16⅜	9⅞	Consum Pow pf(4½)	2	84½	84½	84½	Mar 9
3⅞	1¼	ContainerCorp(1.20)	3	45⅛	44½	45⅛	— ⅜
2⅝	1¼	Cont Bak A	4	11	10½	10½	— ¾
88	65½	Cont Bak B	6	11½	11	11½	— ⅜
110⅛	107	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	70	70	70	Apr 5
9⅝	6¾	Cont Can (½e)	10	41	40¼	41	+ ¼
32	21¼	Cont Can pf (4½)	2	108⅝	107¾	108⅝	Apr 5
1⅜	1	Cont Diam Fib	3	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
34⅜	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Apr 5
16½	10	Cont Motors	5	25	25	25	— ½
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (¾e)	5	1½	1	1½	Apr 5
16½	10	Cont Steel	18	24¾	23¾	24	+ ⅛
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	2	11	10¾	10¾	Apr 5
166¼	163	Corn Products pf(7)	2	58⅝	58⅜	58⅜	— ⅛
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	2	163½	163	163	Mar30
39¼	19	Crane Co	3	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	8	25	24½	24¾	— ½
25	21½	Cream of Wh (1e)	2	86	86	86	Apr 4
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	22	22	22	— ⅜
32¼	22	Crown Crk & S(⅓e)	12	26½	24½	24½	—1½
37	30	Cro Crk pf ww(2¼)	2	30	30	30	Apr 5
33⅜	25½	Cro Crk pf xw(2¼)	1	27	27	27	Apr 5
12¼	7½	Cro Zellerbach(

Commerce and Finance

Proposals for Resuscitating Railroads Made in Splawn Report

Business and Industry

U.K. Bank Weighs Steady Advance In Living Standards

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Continually rising standard of living is regarded by the Westminster Bank, one of Britain's "big five" banking institutions, as one of the chief factors in developments now taking place in the industries of the United Kingdom.

"In response to that rise," the Westminster Bank says, in the current issue of its monthly review, "proportionately fewer of our workers are and will be engaged on the production of necessities, and more will have to meet the increased demand for new or better houses, and the furniture to go in them; for motor cars; for entertainment, sport, and travel; and for the many modern appliances to make life more comfortable without great expenditure, which cheap gas and electricity have made possible.

"In addition, the higher standard of living brings expansion in 'service' industries, particularly transport and distribution.

"But conditions and types of work also are changing, as well as the demand which has to be met. The still increasing use of power and machinery should mean less arduous work, and more work requiring greater intelligence and greater knowledge of machinery, while the constant invention of new processes and new products utilizing the discoveries of the research chemist and physicist is reflected in the growth of technical and administrative staffs.

"Again, the rapid growth in consumption of electricity involves greater scope for the medium-sized business or plant, which was greatly handicapped when steam and coal were virtually the only source of power. The fact that easy access to coal is no longer essential, coupled with the now much greater importance of accessibility of markets, has led to the opening-up of new industrial areas close to populous centers, such as London, which has more especially attracted new and lighter industries."

Wool Tops Trading Is Put Under CEA

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House has sent to the White House a Senate bill placing the Wool Tops Futures Exchange under provisions of the Commodity Exchange Act.

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36 Bromfield Street, Boston

INSTITUTION for SAVINGS in ROXBURY and its Vicinity
2d Oldest Savings Bank in Boston
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Opposite Dudley Elevated Station
Write for folder "BANKING BY MAIL"
INTEREST BEGINS APR. 15
113 YEARS OF UNINTERRUPTED DIVIDENDS

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INCORPORATED 1864
165 Dudley Street, Roxbury
INTEREST BEGINS APRIL 15
Deposits received by mail.

Holland's Recovery Continues; Brisk Trade at Utrecht Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UTRECHT, The Netherlands — Utrecht's 38th International Industries and Trade Fair closed here March 24 with several records to its credit.

Among the 2,005 firms represented (compared with 1,779 in March, 1937), there were 1,534 from The Netherlands, 147 from Germany, 76 from Austria, 67 from Belgium, 60 from France, 52 from England, 24 from the United States, 22 from Switzerland, 12 from Czechoslovakia, 3 from Sweden, 2 from Denmark, and 2 from Italy. Norway, Poland, Portugal and Spain were each represented by one firm.

All available space, namely 17,310 square meters, was taken, while a large number of applications for stands had to be rejected. Six countries were represented by collective national sections such as Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland. The number of visitors to the Trade Fair exceeded that of the corresponding days in March, 1937, by between 50 and 75 per cent.

Recovery Continues

In contradistinction to the general feeling of a business recession, which was said to have made itself increasingly felt in The Netherlands, it has been shown by the volume of business done at this spring fair and by recent statistics, that the economic recovery in The Netherlands, which started vigorously in the fall of 1936, is still making good progress. Only the process of recovery has slowed down a bit, as a result of lack of international confidence.

The following figures indicate trade activity in The Netherlands:

	1936	1937
Value imports in Netherlands	1,000,000,000	1,500,000,000
Value exports of Netherlands	750,000,000	1,150,000,000
Railway receipts	95,600,000	99,600,000
Receipts Post, Telegraph, Telephone	67,000,000	70,000,000
Receipts turn-over tax	62,000,000	74,000,000
New Construction factories	2,000,000	3,000,000
Unemployed (average)	414,000	389,000

The volume of goods handled in Netherlands ports increased by 30 per cent in 1937, compared with 1936. In the meantime, under seasonal influences, unemployment in the Netherlands increased gradually last winter to 435,717 in January, 1938, but this is smaller than in January, 1937, when there were 466,242 unemployed.

In the shipbuilding industry opportunities of employment are abundant, and although old orders have been filled, new orders still provide work for a considerable time to come. The prices yield good profits.

Foreign Trade Rises

Meanwhile Netherlands foreign trade in 1938 continues to show gains over the booming trade of early 1937, as the following statistics show:

	February 1937	February 1938	Jan.-Feb. 1937	Jan.-Feb. 1938	January 1938
Total imports (in millions of florins)	105	118	211	238	119
from:					
Germany	21	23	42	47	24
Belgium and Luxemburg	13	12	25	25	13
Great Britain	10	9	19	17	8
France	4	4	7	9	5
The Netherlands Indies	7	11	16	22	11
United States	8	16	16	33	17
Total exports (in millions of florins)	79	82	152	164	82
to:					
Germany	13	11	23	24	12
Belgium and Luxemburg	9	9	18	19	10
Great Britain	16	17	30	36	18
France	6	5	13	10	5
The Netherlands Indies	7	11	10	19	8
United States	4	2	9	4	2

(1.8 florins equals $1.)

Wholesale prices are still declining, with the exception of foodstuffs which have led to an increase in the cost of living. This has been met by wage increases from 7 to 10 per cent in a number of industries.

Here follow the main index numbers:

Index numbers of wholesale prices (1926-30=100)

	Foodstuffs	Raw Materials	Manuf. Products	General Index No.
1931	71.0	62.2	83.9	76.3
1935	65.4	43.0	68.6	61.5
1936	66.4	49.9	67.6	63.8
1937	75.8	69.3	78.7	76.2
February, 1937	73.6	69.5	75.7	74.0
December, 1937	78.8	62.4	78.8	75.6
January, 1938	79.0	61.8	78.1	75.3
February, 1938	77.9	59.9	77.6	74.2

Canadian Lumber Producers Accused Of 'Dumping' in U. S.

WASHINGTON (AP)—Government tariff experts, opening hearings on a revised reciprocal trade agreement with Canada, heard testimony that Canadian lumber producers were undermining domestic prices by "dumping" lumber in Atlantic seaboard markets.

Witnesses representing American lumber interests demanded parity in British markets as the price for any further tariff concessions to Canada.

Other witnesses representing the livestock industry flatly opposed further tariff concessions, asserting livestock producers were "in no mood" to accept a reduction in duties.

Col. W. B. Greeley, of Seattle, Wash., secretary of the West Coast Lumbermen's Association, suggested the present quota restriction of 250,000,000 board feet of lumber imports be reduced to 150,000,000 "as a protective measure."

Wilson Compton, secretary of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, urged the committee to grant "adequate protection for the domestic market until the American industry is given parity in the British market."

Mr. Compton said United States lumber producers at present were largely excluded from the British market by the British preferential lumber duties.

Power Production 7.8 P. C. Under 1937

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production in the United States for the week ended April 2 rose .2 of 1 per cent to 1,978,753,000 kilowatt hours from 1,975,239,000 in the preceding week, but was 7.8 per cent under 2,146,959,000 kilowatt hours in the comparable 1937 week, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The Institute reported the following percentage declines from a year ago—with the exception of a gain of .5 of 1 per cent in Middle Atlantic States—according to major geographic areas: New England 12.2, central industrial 15.2, west central 1.7, southern states 4.7, Rocky Mountain 23, Pacific Coast 2.2.

Railroad Seeks Right To Issue New Bonds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Galveston, Houston & Henderson Railroad Company applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission to authorize issuance of $2,817,000 of first mortgage four per cent bonds, Series B, to be used as a pledge with the Reconstruction Corporation for a five-year loan of $2,122,000.

The railroad said it would need the money to pay obligations maturing April 1, including an RFC promissory note for $1,061,000 and $1,061,000 of first lien and refunding bonds, Series A, held by the public. The new issue would mature April 1, 1963.

Miami Copper Profit

NEW YORK (AP)—Miami Copper Co., operating mines in Arizona, reported for 1937 net profit of $728,897 before charges for depletion, equal to 97 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with $55,962, or 7 cents a share, in 1936.

Steel Operations Drop 3 Points To 32½ P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel ingot production declined three points during the past week to 32½ per cent of capacity, reflecting the irregular flow of business under present uncertain conditions, according to Iron Age.

The moderate improvement in orders, continues the report, during a part of March has not been accelerated, but on the contrary has in some respects flattened out.

It seems unlikely that April production will rise much, if any, above the March rate. Without support from the automobile industry and the railroads and with only moderate aid from building construction, the steel industry is largely dependent on the miscellaneous industries.

While automobile sales have been making moderate gains, the volume of business is not large enough to promise an important spurt in production of 1938 models. It is becoming increasingly apparent that most of the automobile manufacturers will require only fill-in lots at least until 1939 models are in production later in the year.

The steel industry is hopeful that some way will be found at Washington to bring the railroads back into the market, as it is obvious that purchases of steel and equipment by the carriers will not improve much until a solution of the railroad problem has been worked out.

Steel scrap prices, having declined again, continue to reflect the uncertain steel outlook. The export movement, which has been a prop to scrap prices in Eastern areas and as far west as Pittsburgh, has dropped sharply and exporters have lowered their offers as much as $2 at New York and $1 at Philadelphia. Domestic prices on steel-making grades have declined 50c a ton at Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Buffalo, Detroit and Cincinnati.

The Iron Age composite has dropped to $12.83, a nine cent a ton below the lowest level of 1937. Further declines appear to be inevitable.

Rules Railroads Must Have Seat for Each Passenger

NEW YORK (AP)—A "precedent-making" decision that railroads must supply each passenger with a seat gave Phillip Davis a $45 verdict against the New York Central Line.

Mr. Davis, an attorney, told a municipal court jury he paid $2.80 in July, 1936, to ride from Albany to New York and had to stand up.

The jury ruled five to one for Mr. Davis and Judge Benjamin Shalleck told them: "I am heartily in accord with your verdict." Afterward he called it "precedent-making."

Mr. Davis' first suit was thrown out on a technicality but the appellate division ordered that it be heard. Attorneys expressed belief the ruling would apply to trains operating between cities and not to street cars and subways.

Business Failures Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Commercial and industrial failures in the United States for the week ended March 31 totaled 271, compared with 256 for the preceding week and 185 for the same week last year, according to figures issued by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

Subsidy for Rails Is Not Feasible, States President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—With President Roosevelt flatly committed against an immediate subsidy for the railroads, the Administration went ahead today with preparing its long-range program for coping with the transportation problem.

Basic to the program now being put into final form as a presidential message for submission about April 12, is a recommendation for a special tribunal to handle reorganizations. This and other details of the Splawn report—prepared for the President by an I. C. C. committee to submit to Congress—have "leaked" from semi-official sources.

President Roosevelt quite freely discussed the rails problem at his press conference yesterday, the first since coming back from Warm Springs. He recalled that the rail labor and operator groups had raised the question of a subsidy at their conference with him Monday, but said any such proposal was blocked by the fact that decision has not been reached on the approach to the transportation problem as a whole.

Cannot Afford Subsidies

In the absence of a national policy approved by Congress, said the President, the United States cannot afford to pay subsidies to the railroads. Once you start paying subsidies, he added, it's hard to stop.

Some of us are old enough, continued Mr. Roosevelt, to remember trolley cars. In the '90s such companies were very going concerns. They employed many thousands of men, were a good investment. But they started going down hill, and there were many bankruptcies. The Federal Government didn't guarantee their earnings. If it had, he said, there might be many interurban railways today.

But if subsidies are paid to railroads, he asked, how about cotton, textile, steel or automobile industries? Should the Government start a series of such subsidies?

These remarks sufficed to dispose of the subsidy question, and the President would not discuss the Splawn report further. But from other sources it became known that the report contains the following recommendations:

Liberalizing RFC loan provisions to railroads either on securities collateral or for purchase of equipment.

Facilitate loans by eliminating the present requirement that the ICC must pass on the question of whether a line needs reorganization.

Establish a special reorganization tribunal to bring insolvent lines through their difficulties as quickly as possible, with appeal by stockholders direct to the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

Modify section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act to assist the reorganization process, particularly to prevent a small minority of creditors from holding up reorganization.

Set up a transportation board to study the problem, with the possibility it might develop into a transportation department with administrative duties. It would investigate and recommend co-ordination of transportation services and elimination of undue competition.

General recommendations for cutting out needless duplication in terminal facilities and other economies and consolidations.

Reorganization Voluntary

Reorganizations, under this report, were to be voluntary but expedited by the various processes listed above. Signing the recommendations were ICC Commissioners Walter M. W. Splawn, Joseph B. Eastman, and Charles D. Mahaffie.

While the plan does look toward more liberal loan provisions of RFC, its critics especially in railroad labor urge it is inadequate for immediate help, and hence they urged some form of subsidies. The operators were willing to go along with this suggestion. The objective, of course, was to avoid pay-cuts or layoffs. But President Roosevelt strongly intimated, in his discussion, that he feels nature should take its course in the lines, by which is implied that railroad labor—already in the aristocracy of labor as far as wages are concerned—should take its cut along with stockholders or taxpayers.

Last year, the 14 non-operating brotherhoods received pay increases figures at $98,000,000 annually, and the five railroad brotherhoods got approximately $35,000,000 more annually. Before these increases were granted, the average weekly wage of the five brotherhoods was put at $45 a week, compared with an average of $23 a week among industrial workers in manufacturing industry generally.

Wheeler Hits Fixed Charges

One alternate proposal is that these $133,000,000 wage increases be revoked; another that the ICC be petitioned again to permit raising of freight rates, beyond the 5 per cent plus that which was permitted in their decision last month.

Senator Burton K. Wheeler (D), Montana, who as head of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, is the outstanding Congressional authority on the subject, tersely summarized what may be the dominant legislative view. He recalled that he once had introduced a bill providing for Government ownership, but was not sure he would support the plan "in view of the way some of the Government bureaus are being kicked around."

"But," he added, "I do not want to see the Government take over the railroads on a basis of paying anything like 100 cents on the dollar for securities on the basis of Interstate Commerce Commission valuation. It is apparent to me that too many railroads cannot even earn interest and dividends at valuations placed on them by the ICC. Many bondholders and stockholders would like to have the Government take the railroads over and pay something like the face value of outstanding securities.

"A number of railroads should go through reorganization and have their capital structure materially cut down. It seems ridiculous to me to think that some of these carriers can pay the fixed charges now confronting them. The sooner the security holders realize this fact and stop crying about expedients through more Government money, the better it will be."

Third Largest Wheat Crop Seen for 1938

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The third largest United States winter wheat crop on record and the largest since 1931 was indicated by estimates of probable 1938 production released by six Chicago grain experts.

The crop authorities, who compiled their figures from data supplied by farmers throughout the farm belt, issued estimates of winter wheat production ranging from 692,000,000 to 755,000,000 bushels.

The average was 717,000,000 bushels, which compared with the latest official Department of Agriculture estimate on Dec. 1 of 630,000,000. Last year the harvest totaled 685,000,000.

Australia's Trade Position Improved, Says British Expert

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust. — Reviewing Australia's trade position during a recent visit to this city, the Senior British Trade Commissioner (Sir Robert Dalton) said conditions were much happier now than for many years. All that seemed to be necessary to enable safety to be secured was the absence of any setback in the producing industries and in prices, at least for a little while longer.

There had been a marked improvement in the primary industries in the past two years which had altered the whole appearance of Australia's economic structure. The rise in the prices of wool and wheat, in particular, had brought a real and important increase in Australia's earned income and had helped producers to meet some of their outstanding liabilities, had increased the general purchasing power and, incidentally, considerably eased the budgetary problems of Governments.

"One result of this increase in purchasing power," said Sir Robert Dalton, "has been a considerable uplift in imports. It is true that Australian secondary industries have considerably strengthened their hold on the Australian market since the depression, and it was a good thing for the Commonwealth that they were able to do so; otherwise the standard of living would have had a greater reduction.

"But that in itself need not rule out an increase of supplies from other countries, for trade interchange is vital to sane economy. This may have been forgotten in many parts of the world, or disregarded in favor of fantastic schemes of various kinds, but I believe that we shall shortly come back to earlier beliefs, and that we shall find that their application will make our several lots happier."

Reserve Loans Off $7,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported bank loans for commercial, industrial, and agricultural purposes increased $12,000,000 in the Chicago district last week, but declined $7,000,000 for the country as a whole.

Declines included $8,000,000 in New York City and $5,000,000 in the Boston district.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported a reduction of $98,000,000 in holdings of Government securities and an increase of $40,000,000 in non-Federal securities.

Deposits showed the usual month-end drop, demand deposits falling $33,000,000 and time deposits $13,000,000.

Elec. Bond Registers Under Holding Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Electric Bond & Share, $3,000,000,000 utility holding company system which lost in the Supreme Court an effort to invalidate the 1935 Holding Company Law, has registered in compliance with the act.

The system merely notified the Securities Commission of its submission to regulation. Officials said this constituted registration and the required information could be filed later.

SEC officials said that with Electric Bond & Share registered, approximately $13,000,000,000 of the estimated $15,500,000,000 in holding companies affected by the law had registered.

Railroads and Coal Men Warned On Price Rise

HARRISBURG, Pa. (AP) — Public Utility Commissioner Richard J. Beamish warned railroads and anthracite operators that "continuous increases" in rates will drive hard coal into state or Government regulation.

Attacking an advance in spring prices ordered at the mines, Mr. Beamish asserted that if the new price schedule were put into effect, freight rate cuts recently ordered by the commission "will be wiped out, and will never get to the consumer."

The commission has no control over the price of coal at the mine, but has waged a lengthy battle with the railroad to lower tonnage rates on coal, to aid the anthracite industry.

Pros and Cons of Brokerage House Incorporation Weighed

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The merits of incorporation of stock exchange member firms are being again actively discussed here. The subject was explored a year or two ago, and has been in the thoughts of brokers off and on for a number of years. In fact, all but three of the country's stock exchanges now permit incorporated member firms, but these exchanges do not do in the aggregate a fraction of the business done on the New York Stock Exchange, and here members have never been allowed to take on the shelter of limited liability.

Two recent developments have been chiefly responsible for the revival of this subject. One, of course, has been the Whitney & Company insolvency. Another has been the steady sag in the fortunes of the stock brokerage business. A third might be added—the present probability that the undivided corporate profits tax will be repealed.

"Old Guard" Discredited

It is not exactly clear, and certainly not quite logical that the Whitney insolvency should be the stimulus to the renewed discussions. It seems, however, to have released pent-up forces of change which are now mulling about in all directions, and re-opening all kinds of more or less closed questions. One of the latest results, for instance, has been an insurgent move among the Exchange membership to rule out, purge, or ban, from the new administration of the Exchange, every vestige of what might be called the Old Guard, of which Richard Whitney was the acknowledged leader. Animosity toward Whitney seems to have diffused in the direction of many of his former friends and supporters.

The logical line from the Whitney affair to brokerage incorporation seems to have been via bonding proposals. It was suggested that brokerage partners be bonded against improper practices as employees are. Someone promptly pointed out, however, that no surety company would bond a man against his own dishonesty. On the other hand if the house were incorporated and the partners made officers, the corporation might be bonded against their possible misdeeds.

The droop in brokerage profits is most succintly shown in the prices of Stock Exchange seats. Against a high last year of $118,000 and a 1938 high in January of $75,000 they have recently fallen to $52,000, lowest since 1915. The decline in trading volume is the principal explanation. Following figures may show it most clearly.

Monthly Trading Volume, Stocks New York Stock Exchange

1929 average	94,000,000
1930 average	67,500,000
1931 average	49,000,000
1932 average	35,400,000
1933 average	54,500,000
1934 average	27,000,000
1935 average	31,800,000
1936 average	41,300,000
1937 average	34,000,000
1938 January	24,100,000
February	14,500,000

Brokers' Incomes Slump

The decline in stock prices further shrinks brokerage revenues. Even after the increase in commission rates last January, average commission per share is now lower than before the increase because the average transaction is now at a price some 25 per cent lower than three months ago.

The shrinkage in member-house gross is causing greater and greater financial searchings of heart here. It used to be said that the average house could not break even except on a daily volume of around 1,500,000 shares. That rule-of-thumb guess was lowered last year to 1,200,000 shares. Probably a representative guess today would be 1,000,000 shares, with some houses in the black as a result of economies, with volume anything over 750,000 shares. Among the chief targets of the present economy drive are the out-of-town or branch offices. Their reduction was dramatized a few months ago when Frazier Jelke & Company discontinued all its 16 branch offices.

Recent rumor is that two of the very largest wire houses, E. A. Pierce & Company and Fenner & Beane, are considering the swapping and consolidation of out-of-town offices where each has one in the same town. The branch offices of New York Stock Exchange member firms have decreased every month since last August. The latest weekly bulletin of the Exchange reports 19 discontinued and only 6 opened.

Economies Are Small

Incorporation of member firms seems little likely to make economies possible, except perhaps in the way of accounting reports and, for certain houses, with many members, in the Stock Exchange annual assessments, now $1,000 per Exchange member. On the other hand there is some talk of getting outside capital in by means of incorporation and sale of stock to the public. This is not, however, taken very seriously. During good times a plentiful supply of brokerage capital always seems available, while in hard times like the present brokerage house stock might be as difficult to sell as bank stocks are.

One of the chief arguments for incorporation has been the fact that partners must pay income tax prorated on the entire annual net income (if any) of the firm, whereas if they were not incorporated the tax on earnings would be only, at present rates, between 12 and 15 per cent. The undivided profits tax, however, came along in 1936 and penalized the retention of corporate earnings, thus making more equal the tax on incorporated and unincorporated firms. This, indeed, was the first argument used in the President's message of March 4 of that year recommending the idea to a surprised Congress. With that penalty tax withdrawn, however, the argument for incorporation recovers its weight.

One of the chief arguments against incorporation is of course the protection given to creditors (i. e. customers) by partners' unlimited liability. This, however, has been attacked as of little value in a recent report made to a sub-committee of the "powerful Law Committee" by Philip M. Russell of Fenner & Beane. Recoveries have actually been very small because good partners have already put up their all before insolvency and bad ones have hidden theirs.

The Pros and Cons

A technical argument for incorporation is found in many state and foreign laws hampering partnership operation. Some states do not recognize limited partnerships, so that limited or special partners, who put money into the business but do not partake in management and in turn are limited in their loss to their actual investment, find that in some states they are regarded as general partners and so liable in case of firm insolvency to the extent of their personal fortunes.

In general there seem to be so many arguments on both sides that they tend to stalemate like the proposals to reduce the membership of the Exchange. In any case it is not expected that anything tangible will be done until the new Exchange administration takes office in May or June. (Latest name to be mentioned for the new presidency is Robert M. Hutchins).

Whatever proposal is adopted will almost certainly be permissive, not mandatory. At least six houses are said to have expressed either the willingness or the wish to incorporate. They would be among the bigger houses. The very small firms, doing a specialist or "two-dollar-brokerage" business, and those firms not dealing directly with the public like the odd-lot houses, would probably not care to incorporate.

The complexities of the problem are illustrated by a recent proposal under consideration by a semi-official committee of the Exchange. A firm might incorporate, making the general partners common stockholders, the special partners preferred stockholders. The stock, however, would be non-transferable, would be held in escrow by the Exchange, and would not have the usual liability limit. On the face of it the plan seems like an effort to have unlimited liability and limited liability at the same time. The Committee is still working on it.

Tariff Reductions On Dairy Products From Canada Hit

WASHINGTON (AP)—Representative Hull (D), Wisconsin, protested against any further reduction in tariffs on dairy products in a revised reciprocal trade agreement with Canada.

Mr. Hull told the committee for reciprocity information concessions granted on dairy products in the Canadian agreement negotiated in 1935 had injured the dairy industry in the Northwest.

"You are driving our dairy farmers into tenancy by putting them into unfair competition with these foreign products," he said.

He declared the dairy industry in Wisconsin was on the decline, the number of dairy farms having decreased from 180,000 to 169,000. The number of cows, he said, had decreased 400,000 in the past few years.

Referring to President Roosevelt's recent speech at Gainesville, Ga., in which the President referred to "feudal" conditions in the South Mr. Hull said:

"I wish the President might come up to Wisconsin. He would find there 60,000 dairy farmers whose average gross annual income last year was less than $1 a day."

Mr. Hull said federal land bank loan delinquencies in Wisconsin were the highest in the country.

The Congressman said concessions granted to Canada on dairy products eventually would be extended to other foreign countries regarded as more serious competitors by the Wisconsin industry. He described New Zealand as the greatest competitor on butter and also mentioned Australia and Argentina as potential exporters of dairy products to this country.

General Finance Net Lower

DETROIT, Mich.—Net earnings of General Finance Corporation for the first quarter of its fiscal year ended Feb. 28, were $105,049 after all charges including provision for federal income taxes but before provision for undistributed profits taxes, Owen L. Coon, chairman of the board, announced. This is equivalent to 11c per share on the common stock and compares with net of $138,742 or 16c a share for the first quarter last year.

February Exports To Most Nations Up; Imports Down

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said the stiff new Mexican tariffs had little effect on United States merchandise exports to this country's next-door southern neighbor in February.

Shipments to Mexico in the month amounted to $7,089,000, compared with $7,877,000 in the same month last year. Experts said, however, that a large quantity of goods was shipped to Mexico in February under contracts made before the tariff increase became effective on January 20 and was assessed the old duties.

The real effect of the tariffs probably will show up in the March figures which will be available a month from now, they said. Shipments to Mexico are expected to pick up again after May 1 when a somewhat lower scale of duties is planned.

The February report showed that the United States sold more goods in nearly every part of the world this February than a year ago but curtailed its purchases in every part of the world.

February exports this year and last year by geographic divisions and principal countries were:

	1937	1938
Total	$233,125,000	$262,733,000
North America	56,515,000	53,466,000
Canada	31,643,000	29,574,000
Mexico	7,877,000	7,089,000
South America	19,990,000	24,570,000
Europe	95,943,000	123,500,000
Belgium	6,252,000	7,401,000
France	13,080,000	11,308,000
Germany	9,214,000	7,856,000
Netherlands	5,601,000	9,742,000
United Kingdom	38,883,000	49,352,000
Italy	6,071,000	4,679,000
Asia	44,603,000	43,205,000
Philippines	6,530,000	5,264,000
China	5,261,000	5,981,000
Japan	24,847,000	19,466,000
Oceania	5,317,000	5,760,000
Africa	10,756,000	12,232,000
Russia	3,124,000	7,886,000
February imports were:		
Total	277,709,000	163,085,000
North America	58,418,000	36,837,000
Canada	30,388,000	16,449,000
Mexico	5,509,000	4,242,000
South America	44,853,000	24,134,000
Europe	73,074,000	44,407,000
Belgium	6,885,000	3,079,000
France	6,800,000	3,981,000
Germany	6,393,000	4,119,000
Netherlands	3,903,000	1,437,000
United Kingdom	19,056,000	9,024,000
Russia	2,275,000	1,615,000
Italy	4,162,000	2,612,000
Asia	79,305,000	52,758,000
Philippines	8,600,000	8,890,000
China	11,804,000	3,623,000
Japan	18,382,000	8,926,000
Oceania	12,709,000	749,000
Africa	9,350,000	4,200,000

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

RCA Income Has Substantial Gain During Past Year

NEW YORK (AP)—David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America, said the corporation welcomes the investigation announced recently by the Federal Communications Commission into activities of radio broadcasting companies.

"We have nothing to conceal and shall be glad to co-operate," the stocky leader of the Radio Corporation told shareholders at the annual meeting.

Mr. Sarnoff revealed the profit-making power of the National Broadcasting Company, wholly owned subsidiary, for the first time.

Last year, he said, N. B. C. earned approximately $3,700,000 after all charges and expenses and contributed approximately $41,000,000 in gross income.

Total gross income, including the return from manufacturing, in 1937 was $112,639,497, according to the corporation's annual report, while net income for the parent was $15,-421,776, and net profit after charges $9,024,858.

Mr. Sarnoff explained it had not been the policy of the company previously to make public earnings of the broadcasting company. However, he added, in view of the public interest in its affairs he was announcing them in reply to a question by a shareholder.

In his formal remarks to about 400 shareholders gathered in one of the broadcasting studios in Rockefeller Center, Mr. Sarnoff disclosed R. C. A. in February had sold its holdings in the Canadian Marconi for $1,725,-000 in cash, in accordance with its policy of "concentrating investments within the United States."

While this did not mean the company was withdrawing entirely from the foreign field, Mr. Sarnoff declared, it left approximately 94 per cent of Radio's assets represented by investments in the United States and the chief foreign investments in South and Central America.

"We have patent licenses and engineering service agreements with leading companies in the principal foreign countries," he noted.

No Important Rise In Business Seen In the Near Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—"This country is now entering the second year of the depression with signs that the decline in business has been arrested, but with no evidence of an important upturn in the months immediately ahead," according to a survey of the business situation by Standard Statistics Company.

"It is true," continues the survey, "that there has been some improvement in several important industries, such as steel and residential building, but the gains to date have been largely in reflection of seasonal influences and have been by no means impressive. Offsetting these mild gains are the continued depressed conditions in the automobile and textile industries, two of the most important employers of labor.

"Industrial production, following the precipitous drop in the final months of last year, has been following a roughly horizontal course since the beginning of 1938, after making allowance for normal seasonal fluctuations. The Standard Statistics Company seasonally corrected index of production has been hovering around the 70 mark (1926 equals 100) since last December, and indications are that the April figure will be no more than a point or two higher. Indeed, prospects are that industrial production for the entire second quarter will average no more than slightly above the depressed levels of the first quarter.

"Despite this rather drab outlook, there is some basis for hope that a slow recovery will get under way later this year. Time alone is usually sufficient to correct maladjustments in our economic structure, and while these adjustments are being hampered by political interference with the free play of economic forces (the maintenance of artificially high wage scales, for example, is a result of political encouragement of excessive labor demands), some progress is evident.

"While little in the way of a positive stimulus is expected to emanate from Washington, nevertheless the more enlightened policies of Congress, exemplified in the tax bill changes, should hasten the readjustment period through which business is now passing."

Chain Store Sales

F. W. Woolworth Co.

	1938	1937	P. C. Dec.
March	$22,054,722	$24,814,538	11.1
3 months	61,266,092	63,222,862	3.1

S. S. Kresge Co.

March	$10,561,188	$12,634,506	16.4
3 months	28,979,031	31,826,403	8.9

Peoples Drug Stores, Inc.

March	$1,770,184	$1,877,063	5.7
Three months	5,180,004	5,422,766	4.5

W. T. Grant

	1938	1937	P. C. Dec.
March	$6,530,430	$7,616,074	14.2
Three months	17,380,857	18,856,378	7.8

Kroger Grocery And Baking

	1938	1937	P. C. Dec.
4 wks. Mar. 26	$18,153,641	$20,027,386	9.4
12 weeks	53,875,716	58,292,724	7.6
Stores in op.	4,072	4,183	2.7

McLellan Stores

	1938	1937	P. C. Dec.
March	$1,395,944	$1,708,679	18.3
Two months	2,579,638	2,956,903	12.7

National Tea

	1938	1937	P. C. Dec.
4 weeks Mar. 26	$4,344,160	$5,117,067	15.1
12 weeks	13,393,725	15,451,660	13.3

Neisner Brothers

	1938	1937	P. C. Dec.
March	$1,356,155	$1,771,637	23.4
Three months	3,609,775	4,140,276	12.8

Spiegel

	1938	1937	P. C. Dec.
March	$4,126,489	$5,723,894	27.9
Three months	8,366,187	10,422,411	19.7

ABA Council to Confer

NEW YORK—The annual spring meeting of the executive council of the American Bankers Association will be held at Edgewater Park, near Biloxi, Miss., according to an announcement by Orval W. Adams, president. The conference will review the activities of the various committees, commissions, and divisions of the association.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
13 3⅜s '43-'40 June	105.26	105.24	105.24
11 3⅜s '43-'41 Mch	107.1	106.31	106.31
1 3¼s '41 reg	107.5	107.5	107.5
1 3⅜s '47-'43	108.6	108.6	108.6
2 3¼s 45-'43	107.23	107.23	107.23
1 2⅞s '47-'45	104.4	104.4	104.4
50 2½s '45	103.12	103.12	103.12
7 3s '48-'46	105.14	105.10	105.14
2 3⅛s '49-'46	105.31	104.31	105.31
5 4¼s '52-'47	116.16	116.16	116.16
60 2½s '48	101.11	101.8	101.8
5 5 3⅛s '52-'49	105.31	105.27	105.27
37 2½s '53-'49	99.30	99.27	99.27
5 2¾s '54-'51	101.7	101.6	101.7
28 2⅞s '60-'55	102.6	102.2	102.2
11 2¾s '59-'56	100.26	100.23	100.23

Home Owners' Loan

28 2¾s '49-'39	101.19	101.16	101.17
2 2¼s '44-'42	101.13	101.13	101.13
6 3s '52-'44	103.16	103.16	103.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Alleghany 5s '44	57	56	56
15 Alleghany 5s '50 st	22¾	22½	22½
75 Allis Chalm 4s '52	100⅜	100	100
25 Am & ForP5s 2030	45	44	44
11 AmIGChem 5½s '49	101	100⅞	101
1 Am Int 5½s '49	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
11 Am T & T 5½s '43	113	112⅜	113
36 Am T & T 3¼s '66	100⅛	100	100⅛
10 Am T & T 3¼ '61	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
12 Aan'cda Cop 4½s '50	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
2 Arm Del 4s '57	90½	90½	90½
6 Arm Del 4s '55	90½	90½	90½
22 AT&SF 4s '95	102¼	101⅞	102
1 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	95¾	95¾	95¾
2 AT&SF T Sh L 4s'58	102⅜	102¾	102¾
2 AT&SF 4½sC-A '62	102½	102½	102½
7 A C Line 4½s '64	58	57¾	57¾
2 A C Line 5s '45	68	67	67
2 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	19	19	19
1 Atl&Dan 2d 4s '48	17	17	17
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	99	99	99
19 B&O rfg 6s '95	22½	21	21½
12 B&O 1st 5s '48	45⅞	43	43
5 B&O rfg 5s '95	21	20	20
11 B&O 5s '96 F	21	19½	20⅛
1 B&O 5s 2000D	21	19½	19½
86 B&O cv 4½s '60	17	15½	16
4 B&O 4s '48	44	42	42
7 B&O 5s S W '50	30	29⅛	29⅛
4 Bell TPa 5s '40	40	40	40
4 Bell TPa 5s '48 B	116	115½	115⅝
4 Bell TPa 5s '60C	126	125⅝	125⅝
27 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	100¼	100	100¼
19 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	92½	92¼	92¼
22 Beth Stl 3¼s '65	83	82½	82½
21 Bost&Me 5s '67	29½	28¼	28¼
10 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	26	26	26
12 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102½	102	102
1 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	43	43	43
1 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	67	67	67
10 Bkly U Gas 6s '47	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	102⅜	102	102
6 Bkly U Gas 5s '60	65⅛	65	65
4 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	21	20⅜	20½
2 Buf R&P 4½s '57 reg	20½	20½	20½
1 Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅝	118⅝	118⅝
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118⅞	118½	118⅞
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113½	113¼	113⅜
8 Can Nor 6½s '46	112	112	112
10 Can Pac 5s '54	95½	95½	95½
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	94½	94½	94½
6 Can Pac 4½s '60	89½	89	89
21 Can Pac 4s perp	78⅝	77¾	77⅞
2 Celotex 4½s '47 ww	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	9½	9½	9½
1 Cen N Y Pow 3¾s '62	101½	101½	101½
15 Cen Pac 5s '60	43¾	42	42
15 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	72¼	72	72
4 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	23½	23½	23½
16 Certain-td 5½s '48	56⅜	34½	54½
1 Champn P & F 4¾s '50	99	99	99
3 Chi & Alton 3s '49	19	19	19
8 C B & Q rfg 5s '71 A	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
10 C B & Q gen 4s '58	94⅜	94	94
7 C B & Q 4s Ill '49	100½	100½	100½
12 C B & Q 3½s Ill '49	96	95¾	95¾
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	11	10½	10½
21 Chi Gt West 4s '59	17	16½	17
5 Chi I & L 6s '66	5½	5½	5½
5 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	8½	8¼	8¼
39 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	3¼	2⅞	2⅞
15 CM & SP 4½s '89 C	22⅜	20¾	20⅞
22 CM & SP gen 4s '89	22	21½	21½
1 Chi & NW 4¾s '87	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
20 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	5	4½	4½
2 Chi & N W 4s '87 st	14½	14½	14½
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	43	42	42
5 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	3¾	3½	3½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6½	6½	6½
3 CRI&P rfg 4s '45 ct	6¼	6	6¼
5 CT Hte & SE rfg 5s '60	50½	50½	50½
1 CTH & SE inc 5s '60	40	40	40
5 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104	103½	103½
16 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	102	101½	102
2 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	50	50	50
2 CCC&StL Cairo 4s '39	98	98	98
1 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	104¼	104¼	104¼
6 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	82¾	82	82
1 ClevUnTerm 5½s '73	76½	76	76
4 ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	69½	69	69
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	88	87¼	87¼
5 ColRyPw&L 4s '65	105	105	105
9 Coml Cred 2¾s '42	100⅝	100½	100⅝
20 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	105⅞	105¾	105¾
5 Comwlth Ed 3¾s '65	104	104	104
5 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105	105	105
41 Con Edis 3¼s '46	102	101¾	101⅞
17 Con Edis 3½s'56	99	98¾	98¾
38 Con Gas NY 4½s'51	105½	105⅜	105½
37 Con Oil 3½s '51	94½	94	94½
3 Consum Pow 3¾s'65	105	104⅞	105
5 Consum Pow 3½s'70	102⅛	102	102
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	98½	98½	98½
2 Container Cor 6s'46	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	33	32	32
3 Cuba R R 5s'52	36	36	36
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	38	36	37
5 Del P&L 4½s'71	108¼	108¼	108¼
1 Den G&E 5s'51 st	107½	107½	107½
2 D & R G 4s'36	101½	101½	101½
15 D & R G West 5s'55	4¾	4½	4¼
5 D & R G West 5s'78	6¾	6⅜	6⅜
1 Det Ed 5s'52	108	108	108
13 Det Ed 4s'65	108	107¾	107¾
2 Det Ed 3½s'66	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 DIquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107½	107
5 Elect Auto Lite 4s'52	97	97	97
62 Erie rfg 5s'67	12½	11½	11¾
19 Erie rfg 5s'75	12¾	11¾	11⅞
35 Erie gen lien 4s'96	18¾	18⅝	18¾
3 Erie cv 4s'53 A	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Fairbanks Morse 4s'56	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
15 Fed L&T 1st 5s'42	93	93	93
12 Fla E Cst 5s'74	5½	5¼	5½
4 Gen Cable 5½s'47	88	88	88
15 Gen M Accept 3s'46	102	101⅞	101⅞
1 Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	42	41½	42
5 Goodrich 4½s '56	86	86	86
7 Goodrich 6s '45	81½	80⅞	81
20 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	102½	102½	102½
1 GryRap&Ind4½s'41	106	106	106
2 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	85¼	85¼	85¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76D	75	75	75
30 Gt Nor 4s'46G	80⅞	80½	80½
2 Gt Nor 4s '46H	75¼	75	75¼
1 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	67	67	67
11 Gulf St Util 4s'66	101	100⅞	101
3 Hoe&Co 1st mtg '44	52	52	52
6 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜
4 Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	41⅞	41	41½
7 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	13¾	12½	13¾
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70B	107	107	107
3 Ill Cen 4s '52	41	41	41
9 Ill Cen 4s '53	38	37¾	37¾
6 Ill Cen rfg 4s'55	39	37½	37½
22 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	31⅝	29¼	29¼
4 Ill Cen 5s '55	42	42	42
30 ICSCL&NO 5s'63A	36⅞	35	35
12 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	34	33½	33½
10 Interb R Tr 7s'32	49½	48¼	48¼
31 Interb R Tr 6s'32	15	14	14
37 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	50⅞	49	49
2 Interlake Iron 4s'47	70¾	70¼	70¼
12 Int Gt Nor 1st6s'52	15¾	15½	15¾
4 Int Hydro El6s'44	55½	54¾	54¾
2 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	38½	38	38
16 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	77½	76½	77
18 Int T&T 4½s'52	47¾	46	46
26 Int T&T 5s '55	49¾	48¼	48¼
3 K C South 5s '50	54	53⅛	53⅛
103 K C Term 4s '60	104¾	104	104
2 Koppers Co 4s '51	101¼	101	101¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	51	51	51
5 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	50	50	50
2 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	51½	51½	51½
2 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	20	20	20
4 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	37	37	37
1 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	23	23	23
7 Leh Val 4½s 2003	22	19¾	19¾
51 Leh Val 4s 2003	19¼	16½	18
4 Liggett & M 5s '51	121½	121½	121½
9 Louisia & Ark 5s '69	69⅛	69	69⅛
1 Lou&N 4½s 2003	78	78	78
25 Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100⅝
6 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	70	70	70
9 Manat Sug 4s '57	23⅛	22½	22½
9 Manhat Ry 4s '90	19⅝	19½	19½
1 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
1 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	91¼	91¼	91¼
2 Midland R&NJ 5s '40	15½	15½	15½
25 MilEIRy&L 5s '61B	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s'49	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	8¾	8¾	8¾
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	34	34	34
27 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	15½	15	15
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	32	32	32
4 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	53	53	53
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	32½	32½	32½
8 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4	4	4
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	18¼	18¼	18¼
30 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	18¼	18	18¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	16½	16½	16½
2 Mo Pac '80H	18¼	18¼	18¼
7 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	18¼	18¼	18¼
16 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	18¼	18¼	18¼
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 I ct	16¼	16¼	16¼
25 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	5¼	5	5¼
1 Mo & O 4½s '77	10	10	10
6 Mont Pow 3¾s'66	85½	85	85½
3 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	43	42⅛	42⅛
9 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	94⅜	94½	94⅜
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	102⅜	101⅞	101⅞
34 Natl Steel 4s '65	104⅛	104	104
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	123¼	123¼	123¼
5 NEngT&T4½s'61B	121¼	121¼	121¼
4 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	105¾	105½	105½
3 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	91	90	91
23 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	88	87½	88
1 N Orl Term 4s '58	50	50	50
6 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	27	27	27
5 NO Tex&M 4½s '56	25	25	25
37 NYC rfg 5s 2013	52	50	50
29 NYC 4½s 2013 A	46¾	45	45
2 NYC cn 4s '98	60½	60½	60½
32 NYC 3¾s '46	69	68½	68½
16 NYC 3¼s '52	58	57	57
6 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	46¾	45¼	45¼
13 NYC&HR 3½s '97	81	81	81

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
6 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	44½	44¼	44¼
10 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	40	39½	40
24 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	35½	34¼	34¼
6 NY Conn 4½s '53	101	100¾	100¾
31 NY Dock Co 5s '38	89	86¼	89
3 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	46½	45	46½
11 NY Dock Co 4s '51	44¾	44¾	44¾
8 NY Edis 3¼s '66	102¼	102	102
13 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	17⅛	15½	15½
50 NYNH&H 4½s '67	17¼	16¾	16¾
12 NYNH&H 4s '55	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	6½	6½	6½
2 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	7½	7½	7½
2 NY Steam 5s '56	103	103	103
3 NY Tel 3¼s '67	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
1 NY W & Bost 4½s '46	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
1 Niagara Falls P3½s'66	105½	105½	105½
5 NL & O Pow 5s '55 A	108	108	108
10 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	83	83	83
2 Nor Am Ed 5s '57 A	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
21 Nor Pac 6s 2047	62½	60	60
2 Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	56⅛	56⅛	56⅛
18 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	50	49⅜	49⅜
14 Nor Pac 4s '97	79½	79	79⅜
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	52½	52½	52½
7 Ohio Ed 4s '67	98½	98¼	98¼
21 Ohio Ed 4s '65	98⅜	98	98
1 Okla G & E 4s '46	97	97	97
17 Or-Wash RR & N 4s '61	95⅞	95½	95⅞
4 Otis Steel 4½s '62	60	60	60
10 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99	98¾	99
6 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	103¼	103	103
17 Pac G & E 4s '64	107¼	107	107
1 Para Pict 3¼s '47	58½	58½	58½
1 Parmelee T 6s '44	34	34	34
11 Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	94	93½	93½
60 Pen Co 4s '63	84	84	84
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	70	70	70
3 Pen RR 3½s '52	70	70	70
5 Pere Marq 5s '56	62½	61½	61½
1 Pere Marq 4½s '80	55	55	55
4 Pere Marq 4s '56	55	55	55
12 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	101	100¾	100¾
8 PhilBal&W 4½'77C	100½	100	100
8 Phil Elec 3½s '67	105¾	105½	105½
2 Phil Read C&I 4s '49	3¾	3¾	3¾
20 Philippine Ry 4s '37	21⅞	18	19
13 PCC & SL 5s '70A	99⅜	98	98
1 PCC & SL 5s '75B	100½	100½	100½
7 PCC &SL 4½s'63I	107¾	107¾	107¾
6 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	50½	49	49
5 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	10⅜	10¼	10¼
1 Purity Bak 5s '48	83¼	83¼	83¼
1 Readg 4½s '97A	71½	71½	71½
21 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	87½	86¼	87½
5 Republic Steel 5½s '54	95½	95	95½
1 Republic Steel 4½s'61	74	74	74
2 Republic Steel 4½s'56	74½	74½	74½
11 Richfield Oil 4s '52	90½	89½	89½
2 Rutland 4½s '1 st	9½	9½	9½
10 Safeway Strs 4s '47	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	99½	99½	99½
2 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	49	49	49
3 St L S F 5s '50 B	10½	10½	10½
56 St L S F 4½s '78	9	8¾	8¾
5 St L S W 5s '52	16¼	16¼	16¼
4 St L SW 1st 4s '89	50½	50½	50½
1 SA&A Pass 4s '43	50	50	50
6 Seab A L cn 6s '45	7½	7½	7½
1 Sea A L 4s '50 st	10	10	10
3 Sea AL rfg 4s '59	5	5	5
18 Shell Un 3½s '51	97¾	97¾	97¾
5 Simmons 4s '52	80⅝	80½	80½
5 Socony Vac Oil3½s'50	106	105⅞	106
5 So Bell T&T 3½s '62	103	102⅝	102⅝
7 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	105¾	105½	105½
26 So Cal Gas 4s '65	107½	107⅛	107½
3 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
9 Sou Pac 4½s'68	38⅜	37½	37½
31 Sou Pac 4½s'81	38	35¼	36
31 So Pac 4s'49	38½	36⅝	36½
31 So Pac rfg 4s '55	65¾	65¼	65¼
1 So Pac clt 4s '49	42	42	42
15 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	51	49½	49½
28 South Ry 6½s '56	41¼	37¼	37¼
8 South Ry gen 6s '56	38¼	35½	35½
9 South Ry gen 5s '94	58⅛	51¼	56⅜
21 South Ry gen 4s '56	30½	30¼	30¼
5 S W Bell Tel 3½s'64	107⅜	107¼	107¼
6 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	101	101	101
19 Studebaker 6scv'45	54	53½	53½
19 Tenn El Pwr6s'47A	84	83¾	83¾
5 T RR A St L 4s'53	101¼	101⅛	101¼
8 Tex Corp 3½s'51	103⅜	103½	103⅜
1 Tex & Pac 5s '80D	74	74	74
1 Third Ave aj5s'60	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1 Third Ave 4s '60	22¼	20½	20½
16 TideWatAssoO3½s'52	99	99	99
5 Tri Continent 5s '53	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	106½	106⅜	106½
8 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	111⅛	111	111
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47J	108¼	108	108¼
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	99	98⅝	99
7 Un Pac 3½s'71	85	85	85
5 Unit Bis Am 5s '50	104	104	104
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	75	75	75
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	66½	66½	66½
22 U S Rub 5s '57	106	105	31-32
4 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	75¼	75	75¼
1 Utah P&L 5s 44	78¾	78¾	78¾
12 Util P&L 5½s'47	46	45½	45½
4 Util P&L 5s '59	45½	45	45½
4 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	107½	106⅞	106⅞
6 Virginia Ry 3¾s'66	101⅜	101½	101⅜
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	43	43	43
8 Wabash 5s '80 D	73¼	73¼	73¼
13 Wabash 4½s '8C	73¼	73¼	73¼
5 Warner Bros 6s'36	66	66	66
1 Wash Term 3½s'45	106	106	106
4 Wash Pen 3½s'60	107½	106⅞	107½
1 West Md 5½s '77A	75½	75½	75½
6 West Md 4s '52	74	74	74
4 Western Un 5s '51	57	56	56
4 Western Un 5s '60	55	54½	54½
1 Western Un 4½s '50	55	55	55
5 WestVaPap4½s'52	103	103	103
2 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	84	84	84
9 Youngst S&T 4s '61	96¼	96	96¼

Foreign Bonds

3 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Antioquia 7s '45 B	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1 Antioquia 7s '45 C	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Antioquia 7s '45 D	6¼	6¼	6¼
8 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1 Antwerp 5s '58	96	96	96
5 Argentine 4s '79 Feb	80	80	80
2 Argentine 4½s '71	90	90	90
31 Australia 5s '55	104⅛	104	104
2 Australia 5s '57	103½	103½	103½
8 Australia 4½s '58	99¼	99¼	99¼
8 Austria 7s '57	46⅝	46	46⅝
5 Belgium 7s '55	112	112	112
2 Belgium 6½s '49	104⅛	104	104⅛
14 Belgium 6s '55	102¾	102½	102⅝
1 Berlin City 6s '58	20½	20½	20½
1 Berl City El 6½s '59	28	28	28
2 Berl City El 6s '55

Moderate Course In Charter Change Urged at Albany

(Continued from Page 1)

eran, as chairman. United States Senator Robert F. Wagner, minority leader and second vice-president of the convention, heads the three Democrats on rules.

For the rest, the opening parley confined itself to broadly general lines, in keeping with Judge Crane's admonition for conservative and deliberate consideration of any proposed changes, taking for his text the necessity, in times when anti-democratic forms of government were sweeping the world, for proof that "our form of government does work."

Social Problems Faced

Recognition of new and pressing problems in the 23-year interim since the last previous attempt at revising the basic law in the State was incidental to Judge Crane's major theme, although machinery to this end was set up in new standing committees under headings like industrial relations, housing and social welfare.

The convention now stands in recess until April 18 and another date of May 25 is fixed as the final one on which individual delegates may propose amendments, only committees after that time to be recognized as sponsors of new resolutions unless a member obtain unanimous consent.

That the convention will welcome the advice and co-operation of leaders in public affairs and their administration was indicated in a tender to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman to address it. Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia meanwhile has proffered his services with relation to the various propositions affecting New York City, in a letter to the New York City delegates. It is not known at this time how far-seeking the body will be, however, in the matter of expert extramural counsel.

Picketing by Workers' Alliance

While the majority leadership was setting the forms for organic law revision in the "safe and trustworthy" tradition, 65 members of the Workers' Alliance of New York City picketed the Capitol building in the chill wind.

Their placards were a demand on Governor Lehman for a special session of the Legislature to provide additional relief funds for the city, which is faced by an $11,000,000 deficit in this funding as a result of deflation in revenue from its emergency relief taxes, because of the business recession, and pre-emption by the State of two thirds of its $18,000,000 tax on city utility companies.

The Governor did not receive the delegation, being busied with the amenities of meeting the 168 delegates in the reception room of the Executive Chamber.

Federal Subsidy Asked by Doctors

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—General taxation to help pay for medical care, and Government subsidy for medical schools, hospitals, and laboratories that "produce" medical discoveries, were advocated yesterday before the American College of Physicians, one of America's powerful medical societies.

An ideal was declared at issue, for which it was said only Government aid might suffice. This ideal is giving "the highest quality" of medical service, rather than merely "adequate" care.

The proposals were made by John P. Peters, M. D., of Yale University, Secretary of the "Committee of 430" doctors. This Committee last November upset precedent with a declaration in "the lay press" that health is a direct concern of Government.

A breach which this threatened with the American Medical Association was reported healed last month when the Association announced it would investigate all aspects of medical care.

Nicaraguan Canal Decision Withheld

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The Maritime Commission reported to Congress today that President Roosevelt desired a continued study of the proposed Nicaraguan Canal before any further commitment is made.

The War and Commerce Departments have opposed the canal on the grounds that plans are in preparation for construction of a third set of locks in the Panama Canal which would make that waterway large enough to handle predicted growth of traffic until the end of this century. The proposed improvement would cost about $200,000,000, only about one-fifth of the Nicaraguan project.

Canal urged by an expert who has traveled along proposed route: Today's Weekly Magazine Section.

Diamond-Back Terrapins Stir to Carolina Spring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEAUFORT, N. C.—After having been asleep since last autumn, 12,000 baby diamond-back terrapins are beginning to awaken in the propogation pens at the United States Fisheries Laboratory on Pivers Island near here. They are a month ahead of schedule time, due to unusually warm weather this spring.

About 2,500 adult terrapins in open rat-proof pounds have been awake for several weeks, says Capt. Charles Hatsell, in charge of propagation experiments. Early in May he will supervise the planting of several thousand of the young stock in waters along the Atlantic coast. Beaufort is believed to be the only place in the world where diamond-back terrapin are propagated.

China's Cotton for Mill

Japanese are building a new celluloid factory in Tientsin, North China, which will use native Chinese cotton as raw material.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BUILD a permanent profitable business selling new lathering household and industrial liquid cleaner. See NO-FILM advertisement, page 3.

AGENCIES WANTED

STOCKHOLM AGENT wants representations in Chemicals.
Write Erik Högdahl,
44 Kungsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

STOCKHOLM AGENT wants representations in Fresh Fruits, Canned Goods and Colonial Produce. Write Frukt & Kolonial, 44 Kungsgatan, Stockholm, Sweden.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

SANTA MONICA, CALIF.
THE CHARMONT
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced; with garage
130 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

GENEALOGY

TRACE YOUR ANCESTORS from original New England sources; easy, interesting; socially, historically valuable; thousands consult Hartford Conn., Times Saturday Genealogical Edition One year $1.00 Subscribe

MOVING AND STORAGE

MOVING TO CALIFORNIA?
Let us SHIP YOUR HOUSEHOLD GOODS THROUGH CARS—LOW RATES
EMPIRE FREIGHT CO.
93 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 4435

REAL ESTATE

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
E. KING KAUFFMAN
Real Estate investments. Property management. Mortgage financing and estate management. Member National Realty Board.
San Diego Trust & Savings Bank Bldg.
Main 1201

CONSULT OUR INCOME DEPARTMENT FOR INVESTMENTS TO BRING IN RETURNS
BONDED AGENTS 12 YEARS IN CITY
EDDY D. FIELD
1019 S. La Brea Av., Los Angeles, Calif. Yo. 5151

HAL G. RITTER, REALTOR
SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
Specializing in Quality Orange Groves and other good properties. 101 E. 3rd. Ph. 5590-W

PORTLAND, ORE. — Approximately three acres improved with fruit trees and in excellent condition at intersection of two highways, five miles from Portland. Address Owner, 3614 N. E. 24th Ave.

WILL trade for income property anywhere U. S. A., our 11-room house, 4 baths, tennis court; on beach highway; 30 minutes L. A.; original cost $103,000.00. Write 7415 Beverly Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

SALESWOMEN doing direct selling, to take orders for our dollar "Ready to Sew" dresses for little girls. Illinois woman writes, "Have sold every one I have shown samples to." Tell me of your ability. Commission. WM. MOORE, Box 394, Davenport, Iowa.

IF YOU agree to show them to friends, I'll send you two actual samples amazing Snag-Proofed Silk Hosiery and show you how to earn up to $22 a week in commission. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. E-133, Indianapolis.

SALESLADIES for women's linen handkerchiefs, handmade, cleverly designed; excellent commission; trade name: PERKYCHIEFS. Write Edith Walker, 4610 Beverly Blvd., Hollywood, Calif.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

COMPTROLLER AND BUSINESS ANALYST
Experienced, executive accountant, of pleasing personality; capable of serving you
PROFITABLY
Locate anywhere. Write Box B-8, Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

quality nationally recognized: 10c brings samples. Hazel Palmer, Holtville, California, Route 2, Box 55.

TOILETRIES

EX-CEL-CIS PRODUCTS — Results assured: PROFIT ABLY

Local Classified

Advertisments under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

ANTIQUES

WANTED — Antique furniture, glassware, china, oil glass. What have you? Prospect 1479. Write Box 41 Somerville Mass

APARTMENTS TO LET

DORCHESTER, MASS. — Pleasant, sunny apartment; 4 rooms and bath; furnace heat; 7 mins. to rapid transit and bus; rent $30; adults only. BLU. 0396.

The Hotel Victoria
271 Dartmouth St., Copley Sq., Boston
Now available, several two-room suites from seventy-five to one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.
Every Service Included

WAKEFIELD, MASS.—Oil heated apt., 6 rooms, continuous hot water; 6 minutes to railroad station. 9 Avon St. Phone Crystal 0150.

WELLESLEY, MASS. — Near college, two apartments, each three rooms and bath, electric refrigerator, heat, gas and electricity furnished; $45 and $50 per month; adults only. Tel. Wel. 0230-J.

APARTMENTS — FURNISHED

BOSTON, Bay State Road—An exceptionally well furnished two-room apartment, bath and kitchenette. Call. KEN. 1680.

BOSTON, Kenmore Square—Beautifully furnished one and two-room apartments, bath and kitchenette. KEN. 2369.

MAY 1st, attractive three rooms, southern exposure, apartment roof garden. Call after six P. M. RH. 4-8003, N. Y. C.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, 25 Peterborough St.—Desirable location, 2 and 3 rooms, a fine building for fine people. KEN. 2679.

BEAD RESTRINGING

35c and up. Restrung on Genuine Silk Cable
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston

BOARD for CHILDREN WANTED

MOTHER desires loving home for 3 children, together; or separately; girl 14, 2 boys 11 and 7; reasonable board. 1 Columbus Ave., Montclair, N. J.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

"CLOVER LEAF" Cottage for rent; on shore of Long Pond, Henniker, New Hampshire; good fishing, boating and hunting; everything furnished; rates reasonable. MILDRED MALLORY, Henniker, N. H.

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N. Y. MU. 4-4342.

RUGS, domestic and oriental, bought, sold, exchanged; largest used rug dealers in N. E. Armory Co., 903 Boylston St., Boston. Phone Com 4045 We do cleaning and repairing too.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

Hoover Searches Pockets; Train Tickets 'Missing'!

CHICAGO (AP)—One of Former President Hoover's most embarrassing moments:

Within 20 feet of the North Western Station train gate, Mr. Hoover stopped, disconcerted, and seached his pockets for the tickets. He couldn't find them, and searched again.

Friends thought he might have left them in the car, and started away to see. Mr. Hoover searched a third time and found the tickets in an inner pocket of his jacket. He said he put them there so he could find them in a hurry.

FHA Offices 'Swamped' With Building Inquiries

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Federal Housing Administration officials said today field offices were "swamped" with inquiries from prospective home builders.

Since amendments to the Federal Housing Law were passed on Feb. 3, mortgages selected for appraisal have passed the $100,000,000 mark. Officials said it was too early to determine how much of this would be translated into actual building activity.

Local Classified

DOGS FOR SALE

COLLIES—Choice pups and adults. Lovable companions and guards. MacGUIRE, 779 Worcester St., Wellesley, Mass. Tel. 0847-W.

DRESSES

OVERSTOCKED—75 New Spring Dresses (to $25) marked down to as low as $8.75. NATALIE NADELLE, 9 East 49th St., N. Y. C.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
489 Broadway, New York City Worth 2-2699

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4870 Newark, N. J.

THE MARGARET TIMM
Employment Agency, Inc., 578 Madison, N.Y.C.
PLACES HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS
Also Nurses—Governesses—Housekeepers

FOLDING CHAIRS

GOLD CHAIRS and COAT RACKS to rent. JACKSON CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston. CAP. 3632.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C Stuyvesant 9-5973.

FUR STORAGE

NOOBAR BASHIAN CUSTOM FURRIER
Bonded and Licensed for COLD STORAGE
George L. Curtis, Ladies' Tailor
12 West Street, Boston. HAN. 5971

GIFT SHOPS

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Artcraft Shop: gifts in handwrought aluminum and copper. Malcolm Bunker craftsman.

HAIRDRESSERS

ANNOUNCING!
MR. SAM, HAIR STYLIST
Creator of Individual Coiffures
SMITH'S BEAUTY SHOPPE
711 Boylston St., Boston COM. 9026

ROMAN
EXPERT BEAUTY CULTURE
Try our Famous Aromo Oil Shampoo
565 Boylston St., Copley Sq. COM. 8146
Boston, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

BROOKLINE, MASS.—General maid (white), young, neat, capable, good plain cook, for 2 adults, refs. LON. 0109.

FOR general housework; family of four; capable young girl, Christian Scientist preferred; pleasant position. P. O. Box 35, Adams, Mass.

WANTED—Lady to take care of three-year-old girl where house-maid is kept. (Long Island). Telephone Cedarhurst 1656.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

HELPFUL home atmosphere for study-rest; care if needed. 81 Lincoln Ave., Rockville Center, L. I., N. Y. Tel. 68.

PEACE, quiet, serenity, encouragement are found in this retreat where one may study or work out problems. 41 Hillcrest Ave., Lake Placid, N. Y. Phone 310.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME for rest and study or those needing attention. 109-51 197th St., Hollis, L. I., N. Y. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

FURNITURE

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LEGAL NOTICES

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES
DISTRICT OF MASSACHUSETTS
In the matter of FEDERAL NATIONAL BANK OF BOSTON
MISC. CIVIL No. 4658
ORDER OF NOTICE
April 5, 1938

McLELLAN, J. Upon the filing of the petition by the Receiver of the Federal National Bank of Boston asking for the authority of the Court to compromise all debts due to the said Bank from Bancroft Trust Company, Brockton Trust Company, Inman Trust Company, and Lawrence Trust Company, and all claims asserted by said Trust Companies against the said Federal National Bank of Boston, it appearing that the Comptroller of the Currency has approved of all said compromises, it is

ORDERED

that the Receiver give notice to all parties interested to appear at this Court on Thursday, April 14, 1938, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and show cause why the Court should not authorize the said compromises, such notice to be given by publishing copies of this order once forthwith in the following newspapers published in Boston: Boston Globe, Boston Herald, Boston Post, Boston American, Boston Traveler, Boston Transcript, The Christian Science Monitor, and Boston Record.

By the Court,
JOHN E. GILMAN, JR.
Deputy Clerk

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Headquarters for Birdseye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

Beautiful Display of EASTER
Blooming Plants and Cut-Flowers
Corsages of Your Selection
Schweinfurth
Place your order now for Easter morning delivery.
63 N. VAN DIEN AVENUE Tel. R. 6-4760

HOOD-STEVENS, INC.
Easter Accessories
Kayser Gloves and Underwear
Gotham Silk Hose
Dresses—Blouses
Bags and Jewelry

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

RUTHERFORD

WALK-OVER SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
EDWARDS (of Philadelphia)
SHOES FOR CHILDREN
H. H. EDWARDS & CO.
63 Park Ave. Ru. 2-2817

Florence Beauty Salon
Art Hair Dressers
Special Rates Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
Telephone for appointment Ru. 2-7519
73 Park Ave. Open Tues. and Fri. Eves.

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For Thirty Years
B. H. FRUMKIN, Inc.
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SPORT CLOTHES
Reasonably Priced—and Outstanding
Personal Supervision in Aiding Our Clientele
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Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
Established 1912
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Dresses and Hats
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(Located with Pizzi)
39 MAPLE ST. SUMMIT, N. J.

Amy McDowell Shop
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Lily of France—Treo—Kabo—Gossard
LINGERIE
Munsingwear—Yolande—Barbizon
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COSTUME JEWELRY ACCESSORIES
9 Beechwood Road Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-1881

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Arts and Crafts
China Orrefors Glass
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Telephone Summit 6-3185

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At SUMMIT, N. J.
RAYMOND W. STAFFORD Developer
Office: 100 Ashland Rd

Flowers and Decorations for all occasions
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Telephone Sum. 6-0209

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Cleaner
Furs Cleaned, Repaired, Stored, Glazed, Remodelled
37 Union Pl. Tel. Sum. 6-2122

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for Women
Buster Brown for Children
NEE DELL SHOE
386 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE

W. L. BAKER, Inc.
Outfitters for Men and Boys
426 SPRINGFIELD AVENUE
Summit, New Jersey

Marten's Confectionery
A. BARGEMANN, *Proprietor*
Before making your selection of
EASTER RABBITS
EGGS and NOVELTIES
Come in and see our display
Full Line of Easter Moulds and Ice Creams, too
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Delivered in
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INC.
Front and Water Streets
Launderers Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

MEYER'S
SERVICE STATION
480 Cedar Lane Teaneck 6-5430
Norge Dealers
Philco Radios and Service

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LIFE, FIRE and AUTO
W. J. DeLamater, *General Agent*
UNITED LIFE COMPANY
837 Melrose Ave. Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 5489

Dorothy Lee Flower Shop
DISTINCTIVE
EASTER FLOWERS
Delivered or Telephoned Anywhere
4 West End Ave., Trenton, N. J.
Mrs. E. R. Blake, Mgr. Tel. 5857

THE BELMAR PRESS
Better Printing
124 Factory St., Trenton, N. J.
Tel. 8324

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Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES — BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049

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Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
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$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
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PENNSYLVANIA

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Seasonable Wearing Apparel for Men and Boys
Dependable Qualities Reasonably Priced
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
Outfitters to Men and Boys
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
"One of Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
WETHERHOLD & METZGER

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SPRING STYLES
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Packard Motor Cars
Fenstermacher & Rom Co
26-32 N. 5th Street Dial 9484
Allentown, Penna.

Appel JEWELER
Established 1860
635 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

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EARL H. GIER
Hamilton, Gruen and Elgin Watches
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067
at GOODENOUGH'S

Steinway—Kimball
Chickering—Musette
Complete Tuning and Service Department

CHESTER

GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY
in an old historic setting
with delicious fried chicken
(Maryland style) await you at
Naaman's-on-the-Delaware
CLAYMONT, DEL.
24th Season — Now Open
Luncheons, Dinners, Phone
Holly Oak 2949 for party reservations

Edgmont
BEEF CO.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS
and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE Phone 9248

IT'S TIME
to phone Chester 6615 for those quality made-to-order window shades, distinctive awnings, and Armstrong's superior linoleums. It pays to enlist skilled hands that are trained to achieve the best effects.
D. SPRUANCE HALL
22ND and UPLAND ST., CHESTER, PA.

SINCLAIR SERVICENTER
For safe fret-free driving let us SINCLAIRIZE your car for summer. Greasing our specialty. Washing and simonizing. Battery and tire service.
DIAL CHESTER 29684
ANDERSON & McFERREN
1423 Providence Ave., Chester, Pa.

ERIE

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West Tenth Street
We Are Prepared! Are You?
For Spring
Where Quality Is Always First!

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE PENN
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 71-413
9:30-10:30 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Pa.
Women's Enna Jettick Footwear, $5 and $6

Chas. O. Johnson & Sons
924 PEACH STREET
For Easter and Spring Toggery
New Dresses—Suits—Coats
Arriving Daily
Time to Send Your Winter Things to Us for Storage
PHONE 22-359

Specialists in the etiquette of
FLOWERS
for Formal Occasions
Baur Floral Co.
18 West Ninth St. Phone 26-707

HARRISBURG

And now with those winter sports just around the corner, as well as that less strenuous outdoors—walking
CREME LILAS
non-greasy Toilet Cream is an ideal cream to baffle those wintry winds.
Sold at
THE GORGAS STORES
16 N. 3rd Street
Uptown 1212 N. 3rd Street

SPRING IS HERE!
May we submit estimates on your Slip Covers, Draperies, Awnings, Shades and Venetian Blinds.
Personal Service at Reasonable Prices
Hughes Drapery Shop
231 N. 2nd St., Harrisburg
PHONE 3-6138

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration
If You Like Real Good Butter Ask for
Fairmont BETTER BUTTER
and Notice the Difference
I. L. DAUGHERTY
Second at State Phone 8274
The store of the choicest things for the table.

HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Chapeau d'Art
14 Rittenhouse Place, Ardmore
Smart New Spring Millinery from $5
Special Attention of Kathryn Altman
ARD. 2826

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

Francys
17 E. Lancaster Ave., Ardmore
Gowns and Dresses,

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETTE'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

OLD YORK ROAD Elkins Park

Cut Flowers
Bedding Plants
Idro Gardens
I. G. Chapman
Juniper Avenue Melrose 4809

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

Spring Showing! You're Invited!
1938 FRIGIDAIRE
with the new
Silent Meter-Miser
SAVE ALL 4 WAYS
1. SAVE MORE ON CURRENT
2. SAVE MORE ON FOOD
3. SAVE MORE ON ICE
4. SAVE MORE ON UPKEEP

W. C. Fleck & Bro.
INCORPORATED
York Rd. Tels. Ogontz 72-73-74

GE
JENKINTOWN - GLENSIDE
Electrical Construction Co., Inc.
220 Old York Road OGONTZ 375

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown (Continued)

J. HOWARD HAY
INCORPORATED
DECORATORS

- Painting
- Paper Hanging
- Upholstering
- Draperies

Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
TEL. OGONTZ 154
475 York Road, JENKINTOWN, PA.

HATS
Including Stetson — Knox
Remodeling
ADELINE MARRIN
Ogontz 4068-J Yorkway Place

ALADDIN Book Shop
Easter Cards
Latest Books
224 OLD YORK ROAD OGONTZ 4343

Home-made Foods
Unusual Gifts
Luncheon daily
Dinner Thursday evenings
Woman's Exchange
Next to Post Office Ogontz 4394

Flo-Jean
FLORENCE H. BURKE JEAN TAYLOR

Suits Are Important
Mannish and Dressy Suits from $16.95
Coats, Smart styles at $16.95
New Spring Dresses from $6.95
615 West Avenue Ogontz 985

PHILADELPHIA

Downtown Quality and Service at Better Prices
And the Personal Touch in every Order
Try MARTIN'S
for flowers and service
charles u. martin, inc.
"Direct Descendants of Phila.'s First Florist"
DELIVERIES EVERYWHERE
FLOWERS BY WIRE
205 S. 45th Street, Below Walnut
Tels.: Baring 28-78, West 32-66

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms
SPECIAL EASTER PERMANENTS
$5.00 and $7.50
Shampoo and Finger Wave, $1.00
JOSEPH SCHMIDT
1425 Chestnut St., Philadelphia
4th Floor Locust 8135

New Way Laundry Co.
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor—3c per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

The Pansy Shop
THE PANSY SHOPS
EASTER CARDS
BUNNIES
"Gifts for All"
3627 N. Broad Street
5603 N. Broad Street

Masters in Restoring
ANTIQUES
Repairing—Upholstering—Refinishing
Steger Brothers
FURNITURE
4518 Lancaster Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Greenwood 2570

THE KING PRINT SHOP
Commercial and Church Printing
6912 STATE ROAD
Philadelphia, Pa. Mayfair 2945

ATTENTION
"Help Others to Help Themselves"
The Women's Exchange
109 So. 18th St., Phila. RIT. 1882
Phone orders gladly taken
HOME MADE PASTRIES
of all kinds on sale and to order

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Florence Drape Shop
Spring Millinery
18 W. Chelten Avenue
12th Floor

RCA VICTOR
Record Player
May Now Be Yours
Join the Victor Record Society
JOHN M. ROSE
5439 GERMANTOWN AVE., PHILA.
GERMANTOWN 6149

PITTSBURGH

BEAD STRINGING
JEWELRY REPAIRED
PETIT-POINT BAGS
Blocked and Mounted
CLARICE MAY HAMER
201 Diamond Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Penna.

KATHERINE-K
KELLOGG Foundation Garments
Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Sold and Service... by
MRS. ANNA TYLER, Mgr.
2122 Jenkins Arcade Grant 4277
Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

BELLEVUE MARKET
Home of Fine Foods
LINDEN 6100
Cor. Lincoln and Sprague Aves.

PITTSBURGH—Bellevue (Continued)

Jenkinson Realty Co.
Bellevue, Pa. Linden 3143
SUBURBAN HOMES FOR RENT AND SALE
Fire and Auto Insurance

PITTSBURGH—East End

KUHN-RENSHAW, *Inc.*
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7843
9:00 to 11:00 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother"

Manning-Armstrong
FOOT-CRAFT
SHOES
607 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

PRINTZESS
Coats and Suits
Exclusively at
POMEROY'S

Dress Up for Easter in Fashions That Are "Different"
CROLL & KECK

Distinctive Service
"THE ONLY" CLEANERS
OF READING
116 N. 5th Street Phone 4-8393
Kindly leave your orders now for
our own Home Made
Easter Eggs
40c a lb. decorated
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Sts. Dial 6253

Gladden Every Day with Flowers
GILES, *the Florist*
123 South Fifth St., Reading, Pa.

SCRANTON

Joseph's
Millinery Hosiery
(Ann K. Strauss)

Top off your Easter costume with one of our jolly spring
HATS
Handbags, gloves, and hose to match, or in contrasting colors.
121 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
Always Busy
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVE.
SCRANTON, PA.

G. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirts
Burschel
DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream
Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

WOODLAWN
FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Scranton Pittston Wilkes-Barre

arline b. mosher florist
Cut flowers, potted plants or corsages for Easter.

308 adams avenue
telephone 4-1644

Eastertide Gifts
HANDBAGS—UMBRELLAS
LUGGAGE—GLOVES
PUHL & ZIMAN
THE LEATHER MART
211 NORTH WASHINGTON AVENUE

SEWICKLEY

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096

Buick
Anderson Automobile Co.
"BUICK'S THE BUY!"
ALL NIGHT SERVICE
"ESSO" *Quaker State Oils*
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

Campbell's
HABERDASHERY
439 Broad Street

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"Is Hegner's of its Hardware"
TEL. 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.

G-A-R-D-E-N
Tools Fertilizers Seeds

SEWICKLEY (Continued)

The Little Shop

Gowns Top Coats Suits

KNOX
Sparkling
GELATINE
CAMPNEY'S GROCERY *Established 1874*
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

SWARTHMORE

Gifts Housefurnishings
SNOWDEN'S Inc.
Distributors
MEDIA, PA.
Paints Hardware

MARTEL'S
NEW BAKERY
9 So. Chester Road

Carrie L. Woolson
Piano
934 Elmwood Ave. Sharon Hill
Sharon Hill, Pa. 2005-M

1938 Dodge and Plymouth
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
Yale and Rutgers Aves. Phone 1390
Sales and Service
RADIOS REFRIGERATORS
WASHERS
Philco R. C. A. Westinghouse
Peoples Tire Store Co.
211 State St., Media Open Evenings

UPPER DARBY

MOSELEY'S
Valet Call Service
FRENCH DRY CLEANING AND DYEING, ALTERING AND REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS OF WEARING APPAREL
Ph. Boulevard 1441 7402 Marshall Road

REYNOLDS
Home Made Candy and Ice Cream
Greeting Cards Rytex Stationery
Fiesta Pottery
14 So. Lansdowne Ave, Lansdowne
MADISON 7791

PAUL J. DEVITT
Builder's Hardware, Tools, Plumbing Supplies, Paints, House Furnishings, Electrical Appliances
69TH and LUDLOW STREETS
Upper Darby, Pa. Phila. and Coatesville

For QUALITY PAINTS
and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES
see
CADWALLADER
7040 Terminal Square Ph. Blvd. 934
TED'S SERVICE STATION
S. W. Cor. State Rd. and West Chester Pike
Lubricate and Change Transmission and Rear Grease Now
Texaco Gas—Quaker State, Kendall, Pennzoil and Havoline Oils
SUNSET 1958

ENNA JETTICKS
SHOES FOR WOMEN
FITTED BY X-RAY
LU-BEN'S
Garrett Rd., open every evening

HERMAN TILLES SELECT MEATS
Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Canned Goods
Phones Clearbrook 6570—6571
4204 Woodland Avenue
Drexel Hill, Pa.

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

Beaty TAILORS CLEANERS DYERS
Fine Tailoring for Men
DREXEL HILL, PA.
2253 Garrett Rd. Phone Clear. 5289

WILKINSBURG

Cronenweth's Dry Cleaners
735 ROSS AVE. PE 0844
420 LIBRARY ST. BR 1552
EXPERT REPAIR SERVICE
We maintain an especially trained personnel for the handling of Rugs, Drapes and Curtains.

YORK

York Fur Shop
Store and *Protect* Your Furs
in our Dry Cold Stoage Vaults on our Premises at a nominal charge of 2½ per cent of value from $1.00 up
Phone 46200 31 No. George Street

BEAR'S
CAFETERIA
Famous for Delicious Foods

EMILIE HAT SHOP
HATTIE G. KESSLER
Hats for Matrons and Misses
Also Hats Made and Remodeled
Complete Wedding Requirements a Specialty
RUN-GARD HOSIERY

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

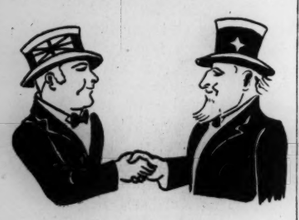
Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

It's All English?

B. B. C. radiocasters in England are being subjected to considerable criticism on their English accent—or lack of accent. Sometimes they are accused of having gone over to the Amurricans. They are frequently accused of dropping their h's. But a University College professor of phonetics recently defied anybody to pronounce two sentences rapidly and several times, without dropping all three h's. Here they are:

"Tell me who did it?"
"What is he doing now?"

To Lisa Sergio, the Italian announcer, was recently awarded the radiocasters' tin cup for her excellent English pronunciation. She gra-



"Different accents, different spelling—but the same one language, Sam!"

ciously asserted that she finds English a beautiful language. And she agreed that English (whether King's or President's) is a happy medium between the "sensuous fluency of Italian" and "the over-emphasis of German."

Asked to account for her smoothness with English, Lisa Sergio said it must be due to her habit of thinking in Italian, which is the most melodious of languages. "Virtually all our words end in vowels," she suggested; "and so when I pronounce English words ending in consonants I pause unconsciously for that missing final vowel, and so am able to go on to the next word more gently." A hint to those who would speak beautiful English.

Tyneside

Here, by the way, is an example of Tyneside conversation, with translation:

Woman: "Wats wrang, hinny? Watyer bubblen for, noo?"

Child: "Me muther sent me up the lonnen for a pennorth o' pease-pudden, an the boody pot stotted oot o' me haand, an me feyther'll gies me hammers when aa gan back doon thonder."

Which being translated into "English" means:

"What's wrong honey? What are you crying for now?"

"My mother sent me up the lane for a pennyworth of pease pudding, and the china mug bounced out of my hand, and my father will thrash me when I go back down yonder."

Thanksgivings

M. T. in Oslo, Norway, sends this comment:

Visitors to Norway are impressed with the way Norwegians use the phrase "Thank you." It seems that one can use it almost any time in Norway. It's perfectly proper to say it when you arrive at a party or when you leave it. The cashier in a shop says it when you pay, and you could say it when she says it. One would be thanked for giving one's company on a walk, and one could repeat the phrase for being permitted to give one's company on a walk.

But, dear Miss T., the same is true here in England where the waiter says, "Thank you," as he puts your food in front of you; and the boy in the lift says it to you for riding with him. Or rather, it's pronounced "'kyou"—the "than" being silent as in fish.

Some other nationalities have a similar use of "Please."

Bathing Is Different, Too

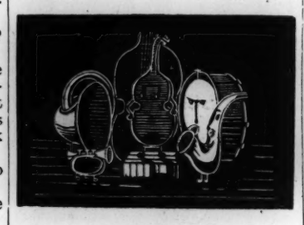
Finnish advertisers point out that their holiday resorts are "situated on a lake" and that they have "a good bathhouse," writes K. N. from Oxford. She says the first structure a Finn builds on a lake shore is his "sauna" or bathhouse. He lives in it during the building of the main house, and it remains a cherished spot.

The "sauna" probably has no chimney, so the walls have a sooty patina and retain a peculiarly sweet smell from the burning of birch branches.

Here the family gather for their Saturday bathing. The heat comes from a large stone stove over which water is thrown, so that a hot white steam pervades the atmosphere. The bathers sit on a long bench elevated near to the roof, with a flight of steps leading up to it. An adjunct to the cleansing process is a leafy birch rod, dampened, with which the bathers beat themselves during the steaming. Then they run out for a cold swim in the lake, or plunge into a handy snowdrift.

Big Ideas

J. de G., in Brussels, has heard of a rich merchant who, wishing to obtain the respects of the artistic world, went to a famous musician and offered his patronage. The mu-



The Second Fiddle Holds a Protest Meeting

sician suggested that the merchant should found a symphony orchestra.

"Right," said the merchant. "How many musicians do you need? I will pay for them."

"We need 10 first violinists and 10 second violinists," the musician replied.

"No! No!" the merchant hurriedly interrupted. "I have enough money to pay for an orchestra composed entirely of first violins."

E. B. H.-J. A. M.

Kindness

To give pleasure to a single heart by a single kind act is better than a thousand head-bowings in prayer. —Saadi.

A Maine Farm in Early Spring

Monitor Camera Club From Franklin Larrabee, Kenduskeag, Maine

Getting Ready for More Potatoes

Daily Anecdote

Found on a Shoe

Regarding artists who are filled with the passion of their art, the case of Malibran is interesting. Once a critic gave her high praise for her glorious high D, which she reached by running up three octaves from low D.

In reply Malibran said: "Well, I've worked hard enough for it. I've been chasing it for a month. I have pursued it everywhere—when I was dressing, when I was doing my hair; and at last I found it on the toe of a shoe that I was putting on!"

Jest a Minute

"Me name is Mike, but you kin call me Garçon."

In Lighter Vein

Dry Cleaned

A Negro Baptist was exhorting: "Now, breddern and sistern, come up to de altar and have yo' sins washed away."

All came up but one man.

"Why, Brudder Jones, don't yo' want yo' sins washed away?"

"I done had my sins washed away."

"Yo' has? Where yo' had yo' sins washed away?"

"Over at de church across de road."

"Ah, Brudder Jones, yo' ain't been washed; yo' jes' been dry cleaned."—Tit-Bits.

Hint for Visitors

Dear Mrs. Hollis:

If circumstances are favorable I should be more than delighted to spend the next week-end at your charming country place; but before entering into definite commitments of this kind it is my custom to submit to the hostess a short questionnaire. Will you be good enough, Mrs. Hollis, to answer this and to drop it in the next mail?

1. Do you own any dogs? If so (a) are they friendly? (b) Are they so friendly they scratch at guests' bedroom doors all night in an effort to further the friendship?
2. Among the other guests will there be any fresh air fiends? Musicians? Athletes? Debutantes? Literary critics?
3. What time do you get up on Sunday mornings?
4. Do you meet guests at the station?
5. Kindly list all trains going back to the city beginning at eight Sunday morning.

Thanking you in advance,
Bandel Potter Shane.
—Wall Street Journal.

A Comfort

Member (complaining of matches in club): "What a comfort in these days, though, to find anything that won't strike!"

The Prophet Speaks

A Scottish preacher, being sent to officiate one Sunday at a country parish, was accommodated at night in the manse in a very diminutive hall-bedroom, instead of in the usual guest chamber. "Is this the bedroom?" he said, in surprise.

"Deed, ay, sir; this is the prophet's chamber."

"It must be for the minor prophets, then," remarked the visitor.

A Little Taste of What Is to Come

He was a brilliant golfer. One morning he went out onto the course all by himself. He started off by hitting a peach of a drive right down the fairway. He muffed his second, however, and the ball went into a bunker. With his third he had a remarkable recovery and landed the ball about six inches from the hole.

Although as a rule his putting was first-rate, he missed the hole by miles with his fourth shot, but his fifth went straight in from about three yards!

This went on right round the course. When the player returned to the clubhouse, the secretary, who had been watching the round, met him with: "Here, old chap, what's the matter with you today? First you hit a good ball, then a bad one all the way round. That's not like you."

"I'm practicing for the mixed foursomes—I'm being partnered by my wife."—Answers.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Blind Swat

Two boys take part. Give each one a lightly rolled-up newspaper. Now blindfold both of them and tell them to hold hands (left hands only). They are not to let go under any circumstances.

While these two boys are blindfolded, they are to take the softly rolled newspapers in their right hands and hit one another with them. This will not be easy, since they are blindfolded and are holding hands—but it will be a lot of fun to watch.

The scorekeeper will keep track of the number of hits scored.—Gladys H., Rockford, Ill.

Sweet Li'l Bundle

Sweet li'l bundle ob sunshine bright,
Sleepin' so calm all through de night,
Sweet li'l bundle ob sunshine bright—
Mammy sho' hope you'll turn out right!

Sweet li'l bundle ob sunshine bright,
If I de light would have yo' see,
Sweet li'l bundle ob sunshine bright,
I 'spects a light I's got to be.

Sweet li'l bundle ob sunshine bright,
De Lawd's gwine guide us bofe aright!

—Minny M. H. Ayers

Did You Ever Wonder

What Holds a Heavy Dirigible in the Air?

Dirigibles are rather huge, frequently measuring hundreds of feet from tip to tip. Their enormous elongated gas bag is supported by great metal girders. They carry crew and passengers, food, water, sleeping quarters, heavy engines, and great quantities of fuel.

All these things are heavier than air. None of them would float in the atmosphere unsupported. The thing that gives the dirigible buoyancy or floating power is the fact that its huge silken envelope is filled with gas.

Two centuries before the Christian Era, Archimedes made a statement about buoyancy which experiments have shown to be correct. He said, in effect, that an immersed body is buoyed up by a force equal to the weight of the fluid which it displaces. This rule applies to both liquids and gases, for both are fluid.

Therefore, to make a dirigible float in the sea of air which blankets the earth, we need only make its total weight less than the weight of the air which it displaces. It may come as a surprise to some to learn that air has weight, but it is nevertheless a fact. For example, a body of air 2 feet by 3 feet by 4 feet would weigh approximately two pounds.

Hydrogen is a gas which is lighter than air. It is so much lighter, indeed, that a given volume of air weighs more than 14 times as much as an equal volume of hydrogen. Helium is another gas, nearly as light as hydrogen. When we fill the bag of the balloon or dirigible with one of these extremely light gases, the total weight of the airship is

Francesco de Lana's flying boat of 1650, the lifting power to be provided by a vacuum imprisoned in four large copper spheres

made less than the weight of the air displaced by it, and it will float in the air.

Even such light gases as hydrogen and helium have some weight. Theoretically, then, the ideal filler for a dirigible would be a vacuum—the complete absence of everything that has weight. Indeed, some of the early inventors' dreams of air navigation involved the use of balls of vacuum as the lighting power. In practice, however, a vacuum is very hard to obtain in a form which would be of any use for air navigation; for, because of the atmospheric pressure of nearly 15 pounds per square inch, the container for the vacuum would have to be of such strong, heavy material that the weight of the container would much more than offset the buoyant effect of the vacuum.—W. P. Keasbey.

Quotation for Today

THE WINDS and waves are always on the side of the ablest navigators.—GIBBON.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

They Found a Way

Dublin

When Queen Victoria celebrated the Jubilee of her reign a large sum of money was collected and presented to her in commemoration of the event. She requested that it be devoted to providing nurses for districts where the inhabitants were unable to maintain their own district nurses.

As Ireland had contributed generously, many of these welfare workers were detailed to Irish villages, especially in the west, where living conditions were very difficult. One of these labored lovingly and faithfully in a remote hamlet, where fuel was scarce and expensive. When winter drew near she took counsel of the men of the place, who advised her to buy a whole tree at an auction shortly to be held.

It seemed a good idea, and a very excited young woman attended the auction of lumber. Her advisers were there in full force, eager to help. The nurse had been a friend in need in most of their homes and, it was little they could do to express their appreciation, but here was a way. They chose a tree and told her to bid for it, as it was the best for firewood, and a big one.

The bidding for this giant of the lot started with a modest sum. The nurse's quavering voice called out, "Ten shillings."

"Ten shillings. Who offers more?" Silence.

"Who will give me more for this magnificent tree? Will anyone make it fifteen?"

Not a nod. Not a whisper. But grins went round, and covert nudges.

The auctioneer was nonplussed—the bidding had been free enough when the other trees were under the hammer.

"Going at ten shillings . . . going . . . going . . . gone!" His hammer descended with a bang, and the clerk took down the nurse's name.

At the close of the auction she surveyed her prize. It was hers for next to nothing; but it looked enormous. How to get it home? And what to do with it?

Her friendly advisers, flushed and triumphant, crowded round her. "Leave it to us, Nurse, and look after your own affairs."

Relieved, but puzzled, she hurried away to her cases, which occupied her the rest of the day.

When she got home in the evening she found her yard-house filled from floor to roof with neatly cut logs. She was assured of warmth and cheer for a whole winter.

And in every home in the village there were hearts already warmed and cheered, as wives and mothers were regaled with the story of the auction, and the dragging home of the big tree, and its sawing up into handy bits.

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Details of Election

Question: Is it legal for an organization by a majority vote to decide not to read at an election the names of members eligible for office and to have a list of ineligibles read? There is no bylaw governing the procedure at elections. Does not "elect" mean to select or choose from a list? And if there is no list of eligibles posted or read, and only ineligibles are read, how can there legally be said to be an election?

Answer: To "elect" does not mean necessarily to select from a list, but from a group—usually the membership of an organization. The actual details, whether there shall be nominations or not and whether there shall be a list of eligibles or ineligibles read or posted, and what shall constitute eligibility, are to be worked out by each organization. A majority vote would decide any question, unless it should be considered of sufficient importance to be included in the bylaws, in which case it would take a two-thirds vote.

Unless bylaws state otherwise, every member who is not rendered ineligible by some rule in the bylaws is considered eligible and may be voted on whether nominated or not. If custom or rule provides that the names of those ineligible should be read, the list should be complete, as the inference is that all whose names are not read are eligible. It would be permissible to adopt a standing rule by a majority vote or insert a rule in the bylaws by a two-thirds vote providing that names of those eligible should be read or posted.

It should not be necessary to announce both eligibles and ineligibles. One or the other should be sufficient. If it should be decided to give the names of those eligible, it might be more efficient to post it conspicuously rather than to read it, especially if the membership is large.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram discusses an important word in the English language:

ABC AD EFC GAHE HJKBJDJ-

LNBE OAPQH JB EFC *CBKRJHF

RNBKSNKC JH "TSAEN." TSAENH

NPC EFC GCNHSPCH AD ASP

VAHHJXJRJEJCH; EFC KNSKCH

AD ASP VPAKPCHH.

Letter Multiplication

The 9 letters in this Letter Multiplication problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 9-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9. But, try solving it arithmetically:

```
  M L B
  R N S
-------
  M R G I
U B N G
M L B
-------
I M M I I
```

Letter Changing

Here's another in the series from a Hinsdale, Ill., family. Try changing FOOD to COOK in 4 moves. Follow the usual rules.

What Coins?

A man has $1.19 in coins, yet cannot make change for a nickel, a dime, a quarter, a half dollar, or a dollar. What coins are they?

Fun With Synonyms

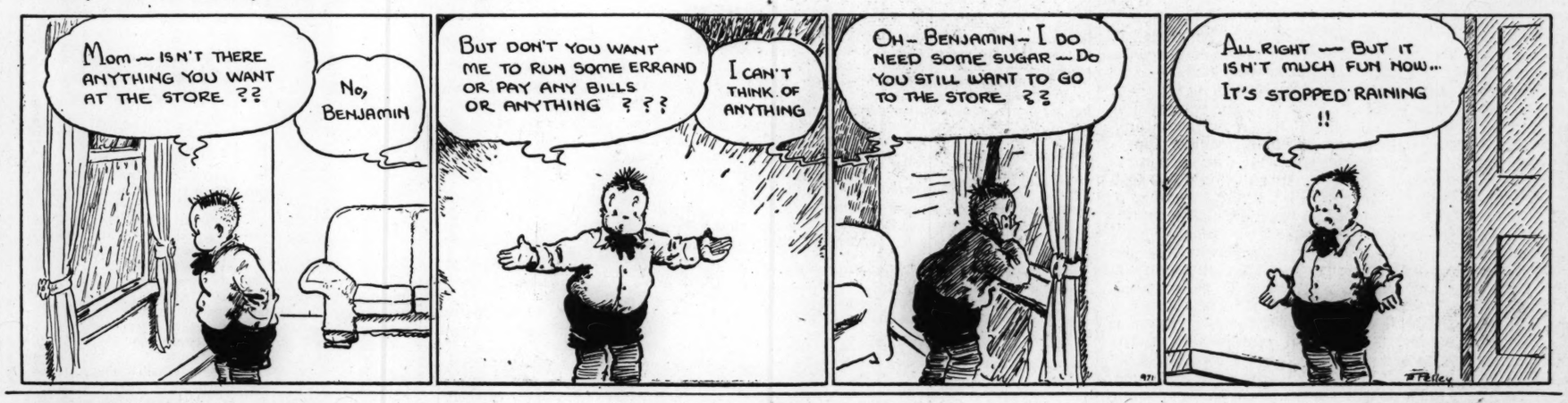
Another list of 10 words—and their synonyms to be mated.

1	near-by	polite	
2	remiss	normal	
3	oral	adjacent	1
4	natural	indigent	
5	humane	negligent	
6	adverse	fixed	
7	pacific	vocal	
8	permanent	contrary	
9	courteous	lenient	
10	destitute	gentle	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

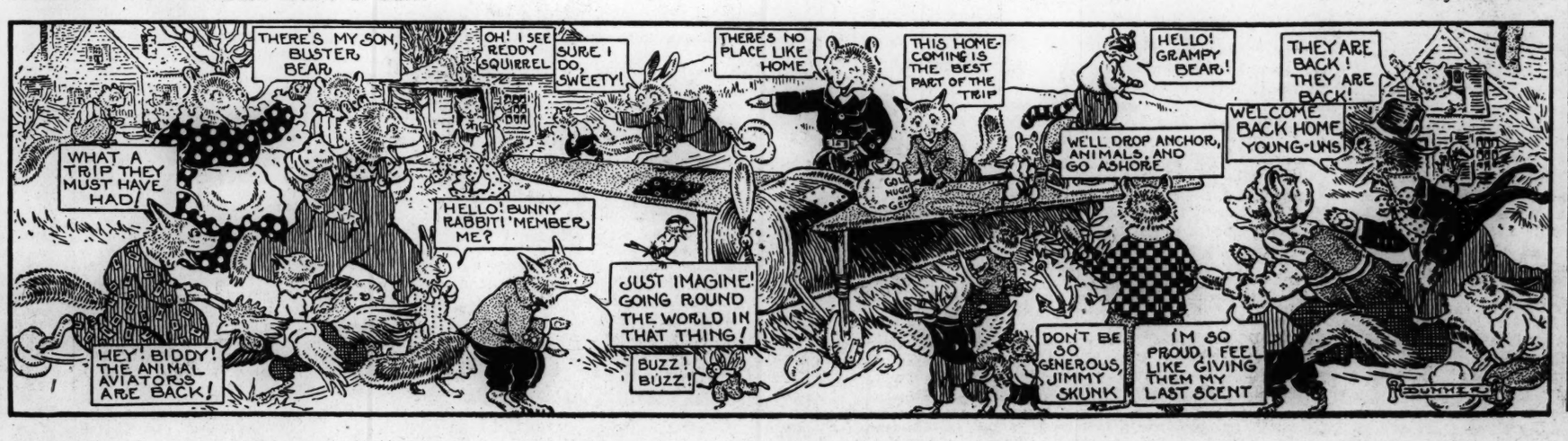
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Adventurer*

By LE PELLEY


Mom — ISN'T THERE ANYTHING YOU WANT AT THE STORE ??
No, BENJAMIN
BUT DON'T YOU WANT ME TO RUN SOME ERRAND OR PAY ANY BILLS OR ANYTHING ???
I CAN'T THINK OF ANYTHING
OH - BENJAMIN - I DO NEED SOME SUGAR — DO YOU STILL WANT TO GO TO THE STORE ??
ALL RIGHT — BUT IT ISN'T MUCH FUN NOW... IT'S STOPPED RAINING !!
LE PELLEY

Animal Town—*Back Home at Last!*

By DUMMER


THERE'S MY SON, BUSTER BEAR.
OH! I SEE REDDY SQUIRREL
SURE I DO, SWEETY!
THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME
THIS HOME-COMING IS THE BEST PART OF THE TRIP
HELLO! GRAMPY BEAR!
THEY ARE BACK! THEY ARE BACK!
WHAT A TRIP THEY MUST HAVE HAD!
HELLO! BUNNY RABBIT! 'MEMBER ME?
WE'LL DROP ANCHOR, ANIMALS, AND GO ASHORE
WELCOME BACK HOME, YOUNG-UNS
JUST IMAGINE! GOING ROUND THE WORLD IN THAT THING!
BUZZ! BUZZ!
HEY! BIDDY! THE ANIMAL AVIATORS ARE BACK!
DON'T BE SO GENEROUS, JIMMY SKUNK
I'M SO PROUD, I FEEL LIKE GIVING THEM MY LAST SCENT
DUMMER

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: One of the most significant words in the English language is "quota." Quotas are the measures of our possibilities; the gauges of our progress.

Letter Multiplication: RUMBLINGS
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9

Letter Changing: Food, ford, cord, cork, cook.

What Coins?: 1 half dollar, 1 quarter, 4 dimes, 4 pennies.

Fun With Synonyms: Near by—adjacent; remiss—negligent; oral—vocal; natural—normal; humane—lenient; adverse—contrary; pacific—gentle; permanent—fixed; courteous—polite; destitute—indigent.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 6, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Wake Up, America!

WITH every desire to avoid alarmist fears we feel it is time to point out that the United States is in a serious situation which should be faced and met. We refer of course to the continuing depression. While citizens excite themselves with fears of war in a rebalanced Europe and Congress quarrels over a reorganization bill which cannot alter the bases of American government, an economic and social disintegration which undermines the defenses of democracy and peace goes on unchecked.

The worst of this situation is not the technical business position. The decline has been sharper than in 1929, but for that very reason many losses have already been cut. The banks are firm and production levels higher than in 1932. The great weakness in the present position is mental and moral. Fear, hate, and suspicion would destroy the very bases for prosperity. Where apathy isn't mesmeric, energy is wasted in a bitter and greedy struggle for power—economic and political. The people are divided at a time when united defense against the common foe—depression—is imperative.

If mental and moral causes are chiefly to blame for the present situation, mental and moral changes will correct it. Those changes every individual can have a part in achieving. Confidence cannot be re-established by merely saying, Have confidence. Co-operation will not take the place of controversy where there is basic conflict of interest. But if there were need to unite against armed invasion Americans would drop family quarrels. The present situation presents a need scarcely less acute.

Hope for Aristocrats

APPOINTMENT of Lord Halifax, in spite of intense opposition on the score of rank, as British Foreign Secretary brings new hope to the nobility. It is a proof that, in a democratic country, the handicaps of birth can often be overcome.

It is now an accepted convention of the constitution that no nobleman may be Prime Minister. The only people in the land who can never hope to be the peer of the highest official in the State are the peers themselves. The development of a second convention—that a member of the nobility might not be Foreign Secretary—has been momentarily, at least, held up by the personal triumph of Lord Halifax.

There are, of course, good reasons why important State officers should sit in the House of Commons. One solution suggested is that a peer of the realm might be given the choice of taking his seat in the Lords or of standing the hazard of an ordinary election to the Commons. This was the remedy favored by Lord Curzon. It would enable Britain to draw upon the entire ability of the realm for her choice of Prime Ministers.

What Farmers Need Most

THE articles on "Farms and the Farmer," appearing in the news columns of this newspaper, discuss principally from the farmer's point of view the various problems which confront agriculture in the United States. Mainly they are concerned with the multitude of proposals for alleviating social dislocations which have followed economic upheavals, including loss of foreign markets and tumbling farm prices. They discuss, at the outset, the attitude of the farmer himself toward the schemes for helping him, including those of the newly enacted Farm Bill, or AAA of 1938, and then go into some detail both on the problems and the developments aimed at solving them.

The reaction of the reader, familiar with the comparative prosperity of the American farmer when foreign countries were buying his surplus products, may be one of wonderment at the multiplicity of Federal projects aimed at relieving the situation. Indeed, some readers may ask why the Farm Act allocates $100,000 for making a survey of the causes of the reduction in exports of agricultural commodities. Surely the office of the Secretary of State, if not the Secretary of Agriculture, must have considerable data on this subject.

While undoubtedly there is economic justification for soil conservation, crop insurance (if premiums and benefits are paid in kind), and orderly marketing, there are elements of the unpredictable in crop restriction measures, such as acreage allotments, marketing quotas, and penalties—which by no means guarantee production control. Necessary as some form of crop control is at this time, it must be obvious that the necessity for it would disappear if normal foreign markets were restored.

Similarly, the encouragement of new industrial outlets for food crops can hardly be said to be a substitute for expanding foreign markets for export crops. Those friends of the chemurgic plan who oppose the Administration's reciprocal trade agreement policy and at the same time urge unlimited crop production and the junking of the AAA program could not assure the farmer a profitable price for his products under such an arrangement. Industrial uses for food crops are still in the experimental stage. This proposal envisions a surrender of foreign markets and a return to trade isolation, self-containment, and the Smoot-Hawley tariff exclusionism policy.

American farmers, especially producers of cotton, pork products, including the corn that feeds the swine; fruit, and other important crops, depend upon export outlets, and that is why many of them look with increasing favor upon the Hull trade treaty program. With these markets—and a large section of American prosperity—restored, another not inconsiderable benefit to American taxpayers might readily follow. This would be the liquidation of an enormous emergency agricultural administration, which just now is faced with a tremendous task—that of sincerely endeavoring to help the farmer through an experimental agency which may create more emergencies than it forestalls.

"New Sweden"

THREE hundred years ago this week the American shore saw for the first time the arrival of traders and colonists from Sweden. The event is being appropriately celebrated not only in the states of Delaware and Pennsylvania, part of whose territories were almost immediately bought from the Indians for the colony of New Sweden, but also in other states in which later Swedish immigrants and their children have settled. The occasion is a timely reminder that in the early contacts between Europeans and the American wilderness many nationalities had a part, as they have in the later growth of American life.

In the past thirty years there have been many tercentenaries. In 1907 the Virginians celebrated the first English settlements at Jamestown. In 1909 the New Yorkers observed the anniversary of the arrival of Henry Hudson in the river that still bears his name. In 1920 the Pilgrim colony at Plymouth was 300 years old. Since then not only Boston, but the states of Maryland, Connecticut, and Rhode Island as well as Harvard College have had their tercentenaries.

New Sweden was the first permanent settlement in the Delaware Valley, which the Pilgrims originally had intended to colonize. When William Penn arrived, the Swedes had been there over forty years. Next June there will be further celebrations in the Delaware Valley when a monument by Carl Milles will be dedicated at "The Rocks," the first Swedish landing place at Wilmington, Delaware. This monument will be a gift from the Swedish people to commemorate 300 years of friendship between the two nations.

Economy and the MDC

AS PERHAPS the oldest regional planning and developing unit in the nation, Boston's Metropolitan District Commission might have excuse for harboring some habits not wholly in harmony with these whizzing days. Yet the special legislative commission on taxation and public expenditures, in the latest of its excellent reports on Bay State affairs, finds relatively little to complain of in MDC affairs.

Certain administrative changes are recommended, it is true, but necessity for these appears to arise from fault of the Legislature in trying to disburse authority through five commissioners rather than follow the more successful policy of having a commission lay down policy with an executive to carry it through. This change is one that patently should be made, as should the fiscal transfer of certain costs to the state, saving the cities and towns in the district some $500,000 yearly.

We had hoped the taxation commission would give detailed recommendations about the proposed curtailment of Quabbin work to the end that district contributors might save an additional $500,000 annually in bond and interest payments. This proposal is touched upon rather sketchily in the report, as is the suggestion that since the Ware River has been tapped the program of impounding Swift River waters might safely be dropped. This would obviate paying out between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000 in riparian claims. Taken with elimination of the proposed pressure tunnel, a total expenditure of $18,000,000 might be sidestepped.

The taxation commission merely recommends that these aspects be studied further by qualified experts. They certainly should be studied. One reason why they have not been, despite the fact that the Boston Municipal Research Bureau pointed out the need as far back as last August, is simply because the cities and towns in the district which foot the commission's bills actually have very little voice in MDC affairs.

No doubt, if this central weakness were remedied, and those who pay the bills given a voice in the matter, the principal problems of the MDC would quickly be settled. That, then, appears to be the first thing for the Legislature to take care of.

REPRESENTATIVE KARL STEFAN of Nebraska has called on inventors to submit ideas for ending unemployment. How about setting the unemployed to making a card-file of the remedies already proposed to Congress?

The Road to War

Book News of the Day

AN INDIVIDUAL faced with an abyss likely would turn back. A government — but that is the story in AMERICA GOES TO WAR, by Charles C. Tansill (Boston: Little, Brown. $5).

If Americans take the road to war again they should recognize it early by the mileposts. Dr. Tansill is not the first student of the Wilsonian era to have marked them carefully. Walter Millis's "Road to War" in 1935 stimulated a critical interest in American diplomacy and finance during the first two and a half years of the World War that American leaders of pre-war days felt called upon to answer. There were letters to newspapers. There were books, one of which, Newton D. Baker's "Why We Went to War," deserves to be read for the point of view it expresses—that of the War Secretary in the Wilson Cabinet.

To those familiar with this sudden increase of literature on the United States' part in the war, Dr. Tansill's comprehensive study will offer chiefly new items of documentation.

* * *

Where Mr. Millis frankly offered "interpretation rather than research," Dr. Tansill has amassed nearly 700 pages of presumably unbiased and quite readable record. This is a work of scholarship, aided by access to sources not hitherto available to inquirers into the American foreign policy which led to American participation in foreign war. Dr. Tansill's record supports the Millis interpretation, indeed seems bent also on interpretation which adds to the suspicion of British motives already aroused by Mr. Millis.

One need not oppose the development of a critical attitude among Americans toward world affairs in objecting to an appearance of subtlety in chapter headings like "England Looks Upon the Declaration of London As a 'Mere Scrap of Paper.'" Dr. Tansill's text itself makes plain that the Declaration of London, which embodied proposed rules in connection with maritime war, was not accepted by Great Britain's nor any other country's government and therefore could not be classed with that treaty whose violation had helped publicize the shocking phrase, "a scrap of paper."

* * *

The memory of Bryan's generous wisdom, of Lansing's pro-Ally inclinations and of his astute methods of satisfying them, the influences of finance, the unneutrality of credits that would "bind the most articulate class in America to the Allied Powers," are all given the credit or discredit which the perspective of calmer years has provided. Now and then an assumption on a personal plane intrudes. But as a whole, "America Goes to War" is an analysis worthy of any fair-minded reader's respect.

True, Dr. Tansill could have gone not only to American and German sources for his material but to sources which would provide a basis for a more sympathetic interpretation of Anglo-American relations. Doing so, he perhaps could have won still more recruits to those forces which, the world over, would choose peace if they understood how to insist on the choice. C. W. M.

Mirror of World Opinion

Will the Dragon Swallow the Sun?

BRITAIN is mortally afraid for Hong Kong, Australasia and her other vital interests in the western Pacific. France fears for Indo-China, Holland for Netherlands India and the Soviet Union for her Siberian empire. At this moment all are quietly preparing to defend these interests if and when challenged. Russia has just completed, secretly and far ahead of time, a strategic railway to the north of the Transsiberian. Britain, France and Holland are discussing pooling their fleets in the Orient.

So, if Nippon's mad expansions force the issue, she may find five nations instead of one against her. Instead of attacking frontally in Japanese waters, they would probably block the straits around Singapore, draw a cordon from the East Indies via Hawaii to Alaska, isolate Japan with a hostile China and Russia at her back, then sit and wait. Japan is too weak financially and economically to wage such a war.—*New York World-Telegram.*

Abyssinia

CERTAINLY Mr. Chamberlain is doing his best for Signor Mussolini.

Yesterday, in answer to questions arising from a case in which the Emperor of Abyssinia is claiming certain money, the Foreign Office declared that "His Majesty's Government recognizes the Italian Government as the Government de facto of virtually the whole of Abyssinia."

That is another step forward, another handsome concession before the Rome talks begin. . . .

But, anyway, the Government has done its best for the Duce, who is claiming the money if the Emperor loses the day.—*London Daily Herald.*

No Use in Brickbats

A FORTNIGHT ago the question was whether special conversations with Italy should be entered on forthwith. That has been decided, and the question today is whether the conservations shall succeed. To their endeavor, well-advised, or ill, the Prime Minister and Lord Halifax must be allowed to devote themselves unimpeded by irresponsible sniping by their fellow-countrymen. We may regret that they are going into a council chamber with Signor Mussolini at this moment and in this way; but that justifies no one in flinging brickbats through the windows. —*Spectator,* London.

America's Need

THE tragedy of the great [American] Republic is not its soul but its lack of vision, its inability to realize that no nation can guard itself against the destiny of humanity at large.—Beverley Baxter, in *Maclean's Magazine,* Toronto, Canada.

Smoothing It Out or Trying to Flatten It?

Ballads in a Cabin

I WELL remember the cabin in the laurels where I first heard a "mountain ballad" in its natural setting, so to speak, and the thrill of delight I experienced as the unself-conscious artist—as, indeed, she was—sang feelingly, but without apparent effort at expression, possibly a dozen verses from memory of an ancient "canticle of love and woe."

The cabin may still be there—perched on the hillside, half way up a cove from what was then by courtesy called a road, but which was hardly more than the dry bed of a creek—but it is likely that the singer is not. Alas, few of her kind remain, and that is one sad fact to be charged against the radio.

It was far off the railroad and far from the beaten trail where this grandmother lived with her numerous family in a pretentious three-room cabin, one of the better sort. Its walls were of logs, but they were well chinked, and the interior was papered and floored. The flat land of the cove was rich and yielded excellent garden truck, corn and hay. The hillsides were still fairly well timbered; consequently floods seldom silted the valley. The family prospered because its menfolk could find work in the timber to supplement their efforts at farming.

Today a black-top macadam motor road winds through the hills where once only a saddle mule could pick its way. The timber is gone, the hillsides eroded, and the only sign of industry—except for the groups sauntering home with flour, potatoes, and bacon from the relief stations—are the miserable shacks of underpaid coal diggers clustered about the mouth of a "truck mine." The motor road and the radio have destroyed the isolation which permitted the old English and Scottish ballads to survive for nearly ten generations in these mountains. It is a happy thing that a few able and conscientious students seized the opportunity to collect these fine old folk songs before they became entirely lost.

* * *

It was my first introduction to the Southern Appalachians. I had been fascinated during our day's backwoods journey by the distinctive speech of the mountaineers. It was, I later learned, English rather than American—an old English, with quaint Elizabethan forms still clinging here and there to the thread of speech, like sparkling drops of water to a well rope. The impersonal pronoun was always pronounced with an aspirate. Before we left the hospitable cabin the grandam had inquired if we would not "tarry for the night," and one of the younger brood, desiring to sever a strap, asked me, "Have you e'er a knife?" He made it sound like "ary."

Like most of the older generation of mountain folk, our host knew her Bible well and in common with most of them her creed was Calvinistic. However, she could read the Book with greatest difficulty, and most of her family were illiterate, except for the youngsters of school age. It is all the more remarkable, then, that these songs of long ago, carried across the waters by migrating forbears, should have survived in recognizable form—for not one of them, until the collectors began their valuable work, was ever written down.

* * *

My companion came with messages from mutual friends and it was not so difficult on that account to penetrate the natural reserve of our cove dweller. We asked her to sing for us, and she inquired what we should prefer. Our request was for ballads.

"Oh, you mean love songs," was her reply. This was the common designation to distinguish them from hymns. Others call them 'song-ballets."

Forthwith, without accompaniment, she gave us "Barbara Allen"—"Barbree," she pronounced it—and followed with "Fair Ellender," "False Knight Upon the Road," "Lord Lovell," and others.

I recall the peculiar slurring our singer employed, which is typical of these unaccompanied balladists. As if groping for the succeeding pitch, her voice touched the next note at times slightly in advance of the beat. Again, she would dwell arbitrarily on certain notes of the melody, which added its own charm.

Once I had the privilege of hearing a singer accompany himself on a dulcimer—an instrument seldom seen in other regions of America. This has four metal strings stretched over a shallow wooden box twice the length of a fiddle. The upper string is fretted and is used for playing the air, while the other three are used as tonic drones. The accompaniment has a weird quality all its own, which is often heightened by the instrumentalist's variations or his vocal gymnastics.

* * *

The customs of an older day are disappearing in the southern mountains. Up among the laurel and the rhododendron, the cucumber magnolias and the sourwood, only a few spots remain where "old Christmas" is celebrated—a practice, surviving from the days of the Julian calendar, which was not uncommon a generation ago. Tourists have made "mountain fastnesses" merely a figure of speech. Few, too, are the highland folk who have no access to a radio. The 'hillbilly" in the city studio with his imitation "mountain music" has succeeded the ballad singer in the cabin.

Perhaps, all things considered, it is just as well, for progress is bringing other blessings of civilization to this splendid race of Anglo-Saxon Americans, too long deprived of their just share of the unlimited good their country has to bestow on them. MALCOLM BAYLEY

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A World Peace Day?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In 1919, and previous to the international crime known as the "Versailles Treaty" which effectually assured the perpetuation of at least the spirit of the great war, the writer (who shall be nameless) wrote Mr. John R. Mott, World Secretary for the Y. M. C. A., suggesting that, in the interest of future and permanent peace, he head up an international movement for the spread of the Christian gospel, to be known as "a billion dollars for the Christ." The purpose, of course, being the production of world peace through the only inspiration which can ever bring it.

Mr. Mott then occupied a uniquely influential position in world affairs, and his efforts might conceivably have started a quick-spreading campaign for international good will which could have mitigated or entirely removed the unnecessarily distressful terms of the impending treaty.

The time was opportune. People's hearts were broken and their spirits were humble and receptive.

He expressed his appreciation but said he could not undertake it in view of pressure of other tasks. The moment passed. The Versailles Treaty was concluded. New wars started immediately to be conceived.

The suggested approach to peace, though eventually inevitable, is temporarily blocked. Positive mental and spiritual preparation of people everywhere must now precede it. Hence this letter.

January 1 is tentatively suggested for a World Peace Day.

That date follows the celebration of the birth of The Prince of Peace and its recognition would re-inspire Christmas itself with its central and original significance.

The mere general adoption of such an institution would direct the minds of folk everywhere toward the ideal suggested.

It seems worth trying. PEACE

Edmonton, Alberta, Can.

The Wide Horizon

Trimming the Lamp of Research

By Herbert B. Nichols

IT IS becoming increasingly apparent that research is able to insure mankind greater abundance without one person depending for his gains upon another's loss. Such progress has been likened to the rubbing of a modern version of Aladdin's lamp in which the oil is accumulated scientific knowledge from many sources, the wick is the coordinated efforts of many workers, and the lamp is the up-to-date research institution.

One word of caution might well be given. That is, research must continue along fundamental lines, delving into realms of "pure research" as well as in applied science, if we would have our lamp genie of the future respond with the alacrity of today. The proportion of men working on the frontiers of physics and chemistry to develop new facts is lagging far behind workers seeking to utilize new fundamentals for the solution of physical problems. The number of industrial researchers in factory laboratories has grown by leaps and bounds, but the number doing the really pioneering work is still at the level of 1928. The demand now for "factory-scientists" is high, but it must be realized that such researchers are taking the "cream" from fundamental discoveries made half a century before, when the facts they now find valuable were considered "too technical to ever be of any practical value."

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The electrical industry, for example, had its origin in the purely theoretical reasoning of James Clark Maxwell, a professor at King's College, London. Copernicus, Kepler, and Galileo had to revamp fundamental Aristotelian knowledge before there could be a Thomas Edison, or a Guglielmo Marconi. Though there are a few industrial concerns where the "practicability" of a daring research venture is not blue-penciled by the board of directors, the number of such laboratories could be counted on one's fingers. Thus it is to the universities and privately endowed institutions that we must look for really fundamental discoveries.

One has only to glance at the financial page of a newspaper any night to see quotations of market leaders that would not be in existence if fundamental research had not paved the way for the inauguration of new business. The industries which will dominate the business world in the next generation are being born in laboratories today, though we may not recognize them now. Everything from thimbles to locomotives, petroleum products to air-liners and matches to sky-scrapers were at one stage or another, laboratory problems.

Fully three quarters of the business transacted today would not have been possible at the turn of the century. Of almost 32,000,000 dwellings in the United States, 24,000,000 are equipped with radios, 22,000,000 are electrified, 18,000,000 have garages, 12,000,000 have telephones, and 90,000,000 persons attend the movies once or twice a week. Such things are almost necessities; in fact, payments on the car or radio often rank ahead of food on the family budget. The car must have gasoline, too, whether the rent gets paid or not. Did our grand-parents demand such luxurious "necessities" in their youth?

* * *

As a race, we delight in singling out great men upon whom to hang laurels—our Edisons, McCormicks, Whitneys, De Forests, and a host of others. Our patent system demands that one man shall petition for each patent, though he may assign it later to a corporation or the group of researchists who assisted him. As a matter of fact, the inventor is in the same position as a writer who synthesizes a new theme, using words and phrases as old as Rome and Athens. The inventor draws upon the accumulated knowledge of centuries; and pulling together the skeins of many recently discovered phenomena he produces a tube so sensitive that it can detect the warmth of a candle beam a mile away, or so powerful that it can withstand the pressure of a 5,000,000 volt electro-static generator. Of course he may find something more simple, such as a Bessemer converter for steel, a Wright bi-plane, a Howe sewing machine, a Westinghouse airbrake, a Bell telephone, or a Stanley transformer that brings electricity to every city house, and to many a house in the country as well.

We might well learn a lesson too from the skeletons in our history of inventions closet, and if we do not care to financially back an investigator in the nebulous region of his ideas, let us at least be tolerant. Read, for instance, an editorial in a Boston newspaper concerning Alexander Graham Bell's vision of sixty years ago:

> Joshua Coppersmith, a man about forty-six years of age, has been arrested in New York for attempting to extort funds from ignorant people by exhibiting a device which he says will convey the human voice any distance over metallic wires so that it will be heard at the other end. Well-informed people know it is impossible to transmit the human voice over wires . . . even were it possible, the thing would be of no practical value. . . . Authorities who apprehended this criminal are to be congratulated. It may serve as an example to other conscienceless schemers who may hope to enrich themselves at the expense of their fellow creatures.

Pardon me, while I answer my phone,